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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Why Father Coughlin Determined to Cancel Broadcast Contracts

New Dealers To Take Up Money Next

Eight Attempts to Cure Depression Without Financial Reform All Have Have Failed

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt faces the winter a sorely perplexed executive. His administration has tried eight programs and has built for itself a record of temporizing with experimentations.

The attempt to restore prosperity, without driving the money changers from the temple, include:

1. Borrowing $18 - billion from broken banks.

2. A policy of destruction, destroying cotton and pigs.

3. A policy of price control, with prices rising every day.

4. A policy of credit control that failed.

5. A national dole, exempting the rich with their $60-billion of tax-exempt bonds and collecting it from the middle classes by "invisible taxation."

6. A social security act that failed to secure.

7. A public works program with the government acting as contractor.

8. A policy of C.I.O.-ism, of wage fixing and of super-taxation in order to share the wealth, but which unfortunately only proved to share the poverty.

With these eight programs, adopted consecutively in a vain effort to destroy the depression and produce prosperity, the administration has come to the end of its rope.

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We Take Our Stand

A Concise Statement of Fr. Coughlin's Teaching on Money

By Father Coughlin

THE following paragraphs will not attempt to deal completely with the theories which I held and do hold on the money question. Nevertheless, to offset misrepresentations, misstatements and inaccuracies of every type which have been current and are still current, I feel obligated to brief the monetary principles which we maintain and the monetary heresies to which we are opposed.

1. We teach that, in the United States, Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money. The verb "coin" has been defined by the Supreme Court of the United States and embraces the meaning of printing and issuing.

2. We teach that while, in the year 1913, Congress delegated this right of coining money and of regulating its value to a private group of bankers who owned the Federal Reserve Banks, nevertheless, the Federal Reserve bankers who now actually issue approximately 95 per cent of all the money used in this nation, do so to the detriment of the nation.

3. We teach that the Federal Reserve Banks which were forced, for example, to borrow money from the United States Treasury in 1933, confessed by doing so that there was not sufficient assets in their vaults to meet their obligations as was evident from the fact that approximately 30,000 banks were closed and that approximately half of them never reopened.

4. We teach that the Federal Reserve Banking Act, which established the Federal Reserve Banking System, states in its preamble that this act is being passed "to prevent future depressions." The past 24 years prove that these banks failed to attain that objective. Moreover, no lasting prosperity has existed in this nation since these banks were ceded the questionable right of coining and regulating the money used by the American people; for the right to coin and regulate money is a sovereign right which belongs to the people at large and should be exercised through their government instead of through the manipulations of privately owned central banks which operate for their own profit instead of for the profit of the people at large.

5. We teach that from 1933 until the present moment, the Federal Reserve Banks have loaned approximately $15-billion to the American government alone, although they did not have at the time when these loans were executed $15-billion, either in money or in assets or in both; and that these banks have constantly loaned 10 times to 40 times more credit than they actually had represented by tangible assets.

6. We teach that for these puffed-up loans, which were merely created by bookkeeping

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Would Not Contradict Word of His Superior

C. I. O. Leaders Hail Archbishop Mooney's Statement as Catholic Approval of Their Political Program for Labor

By the Managing Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

Word that Father Coughlin had determined to cancel his contracts "for a series of 26 radio broadcasts over 35 of the major stations," was made known to the nation's newspaper readers on October 10, which happens to be the very eve of presstime for this edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

In view of a recent statement by the archbishop of Detroit—which has been widely accepted by C. I. O. leaders as an "endorsement" of that labor movement — Father Coughlin obviously could not go on the air at this time in seeming contradiction to his lawful church superior.

Week after week, over the last year, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** has been recounting in detail the activities of unions affiliated with the C. I. O. In these columns, also, has been disclosed the political aims of the radical leadership behind the C. I. O. movement.

In the city of Detroit, a C. I. O. slate with mayor and aldermen has won a place on the fall election ticket and its candidates are openly campaigning on a program of labor control and the "class struggle."

While the archbishop's statement was confined to the careful reservation that **"No Catholic church authority has ever asserted that the C. I. O. is incompatible with Catholicity on the basis of its publicly stated principles,"** the wish-thinking of the labor leaders went beyond the archbishop's actual words and has widely heralded the statement as a **Catholic endorsement of their political program for labor.**

Richard Frankensteen, second in command of the United Automobile Workers, chief C. I. O. affiliate, immediately wired the archbishop praising him for the statement.

Patrick O'Brien, the C. I. O. and U. A. W. candidate for mayor of Detroit — and also Democratic candidate on the non-partisan ticket — publicly expressed his appreciation for the archbishop's statement, which he interprets to be a C. I. O. endorsement.

"The Michigan Catholic," Detroit archdiocesan newspaper, carried the headline:

"Archbishop Clears the C. I. O. Issue."

Upon the heels of these developments, the readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** will agree that Father Coughlin is wise in refraining from broadcasting at this time, lest a spirit of controversy appear to arise between an obedient priest and his church superior.

Furthermore, it will be obvious that for the same reasons Father Coughlin cannot now comment upon his own case in these columns.

Meanwhile, Father Coughlin's faithful friends will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder on the unassailable principles of social justice, abating not one whit their enthusiasm for the program of study, of organization and activity already undertaken.

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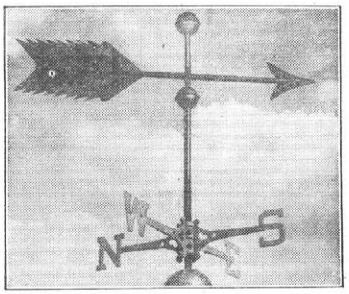

THE INDICATOR

HILAIRE BELLOC, one of the soundest of living historians, and top-ranking British man of letters, has recently published in book form, a series of lectures which he delivered last summer at Fordham University.

These lectures are published under the title "The Crisis of Civilization." They deal with the founding of our Christian civilization. They deliniate the progress of that civilization to its high point in the 13th century. They follow the progressive and interrelated stages of decadence which have brought our civilization to the stage at which we find it today—a stage which Mr. Belloc describes as acute crisis.

* * *

In the course of these discussions we will frequently refer to Mr. Belloc's most recent lectures because we feel that he has solidly established a reputation throughout the English speaking world as a scholar of profound erudition, as a historian of supreme integrity and as an objective thinker without peer in the field of political economy.

For the present, however we want to dwell upon what might be called the central theme of the "Crisis of Civilization"; that is the indispensibility of unity of purpose in society as a preliminary to the solution of problems which are bringing all nations to the very brink of disaster.

* * *

In all our analyses of the encyclicals of Pope Pius XI and Leo XIII we have found this same plea—**for unity of purpose among nations**, and among the various classes within each nation, as the all-pervading theme of the papal teaching.

Demagoguery we have found in the most flourishing institution of our modern age.

* * *

THE disunion of the classes—their inability to see and understand one another's point of view—the distrust, fear and envy which have grown up between them — these conditions have obscured the ideal of the general welfare and have been grist for the mill of the man who seeks only personal power and personal aggrandizement.

* * *

The classes of society, blinded even as is the demagogue by what Pope Pius XI calls "sordid selfishness," have progressively through the last few centuries made themselves easy victims of the political opportunist.

Today a man needs no higher qualification for public office than the facility for determining the class which has the sorest grievances and the greatest political power.

* * *

The spirit of riding with the winner takes no cognizance of the rightness or wrongness of the winner's cause. The only question the demagogue asks is whether or not a certain class has the political power to win.

Such men are building in the world the now nearly completed foundation of a new tyranny, potentially more terrible than the historic tyranny of the majority.

* * *

The gravest aspect of the tyranny of majorities is that majorities, by the very economy of creation, are inferior.

As Abraham Lincoln once said, "God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them."

Contrariwise some thoughtful man once said that in any field of human endeavor, "There is always room at the top."

The Creator did not incorporate in his plan of creation the principle that all men should be given similar or equal aptitudes. It is not rational that an army should be made up completely of generals: it would even be impossible to win a war with an army whose lowest rank was top-sergeant.

When there is a work of construction to do, the simplest preliminary planning provides that someone plan the work, that others direct the work, and that still others do the work.

* * *

Whether we like it or not, the human race was created in classes. Some of us are more brilliant than others, some more able, more courageous, more provident more thoughtful; some are stronger than others, some have more endurance, others more delicate sensibilities.

All types or classes of mankind, however, and this is the other side of the picture, have their place and their value to the race as a whole.

* * *

THE general welfare is predicated not upon the rights or the ambitions or the needs of any class of people. It is predicated upon the rights and needs of all classes. And the general welfare fails when the various classes lose the ideal of co-operation.

When the human race loses sight of the need of co-operation between the various classes, its state becomes woeful enough. But when men reverse the economy of creation and institute warfare among the classes, then rationally they must expect the direst consequences.

* * *

When men who are inferior in the order of nature, as the vast majority of us are, assume the function of those who are endowed with leadership, disaster is certain. "The blind cannot lead the blind."

* * *

There is no such thing in the order of reality, as the "rule of the proletariat" —for the proletariat, the great masses, by the very order of creation, are born to be ruled—that is, they need leadership, they need direction, they need inspiration, they need co-ordination.

Even among primitive men, the "proletariat," the masses, do not rule—there is always some hierarchical system based on the idea that superior types should direct the activities of even primitive society for the promotion of the general welfare.

THERE never was a democratic government that was not founded on the theory that superior men should perform the function of guiding the destinies of their fellowmen.

And democracies have survived only as long as the men chosen, by their **politically equal** fellow citizens, to lead, were truly superior men, truly leaders.

Even in Soviet Russia there is a strict hierarchy of "fitness" among the administrators of government. The proletariat of Russia is ruled in the severest sense of the word. Inexorably, too, the permanence of the Soviet government will depend upon the soundness of the theory of fitness by which the leaders are chosen.

* * *

Democracy, of course, is potentially the weakest type of government known to man, for it is predicated upon the theory that the masses will always choose the best among their ranks to perform the functions of leadership.

The people can be depended upon to choose satisfactory leaders when the going is smooth. Any deck-hand can guide a ship across untroubled waters.

* * *

It is in times of crisis that democracies are tested by fire. Until the founding of the United States no democratic government in the history of the world has survived the stress and strain which the human race must periodically meet and overcome.

In times of crisis all other historic democracies have either fallen before the onslaught of a foreign enemy or have yielded to a domestic despot or bureaucracy.

* * *

WILL the United States survive as a democracy the crisis which came upon its people within the last few years and which is continuing in spite of five years of so-called recovery?

In the final analysis **the answer to that question depends upon the degree of solidarity with which our people meet the increasingly complex problem of choosing able and faithful leaders.**

For the past five years government in this country has played upon the jarring strings of class distrust, class envy and class hatred. The people have blinked at many serious manifestations of this essential demagoguery because there have been constructive aspects to the governmental program.

* * *

Perhaps the people are watching and judging and perhaps they have been shocked and disappointed by the growing signs of the work of the demagogue.

Perhaps the people are beginning to realize that we must be saved not as "an underprivileged third of the nation," not as farmers or as laborers, not as Democrats or Republicans—but as citizens of a united nation, a nation in which all classes of the people are co-operating for the very survival of all.

* * *

The lessons of history and the dictates of reason indicate that demagoguery with its class hatred and its glorification of unworthy individuals will push us all over the brink of disaster. We

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Nation's Press Views Black Radio 'Explanation' as Wholly Inadequate

Severest Critics Insist Justice Should Resign

American newspaper comment appears to have indulged in every speculation about the Black appointment except the possibility that his Klan membership and Klan mind were very well known to the President of the United States and that this was precisely the reason why he was chosen for the Supreme Court in such suddenness and secrecy, as well as why his confirmation was insisted upon with executive pressure to avert a Senatorial investigation.

"Many," says Arthur Sears Henning of the Chicago Tribune staff, "hold with his old friend and defender, Gen. Hugh Johnson, that Mr. Roosevelt chose Black **because he was preeminently the one person who would be most distasteful to the Senators who defeated the court packing bill** and to the justices who invalidated the NRA, the AAA, and the other key legislation of the Roosevelt regime, but whose confirmation would be a foregone conclusion by virtue of the operation of senatorial courtesy.

"Black was not only an arch radical who could be relied upon to uphold Roosevelt legislation, but he had denounced the justices who held Roosevelt laws unconstitutional."

Others, who credit Mr. Roosevelt with at least the intelligence of the average newspaper reader, are no less confident that the president was aware of the Klan accusations and regarded them as lending perfection to the instrument he had chosen for the humiliation of the Senate and the Supreme Court.

To the extent that editorial writers on newspapers express the thinking in their communities, a cross-section of the nation's so-called thought on the Black radio "explanation" is offered here.

Called "Insult" To America

Cleveland News — Hugo Lafayette Black, Mr. Roosevelt's first gift to American justice, last night at last admitted what he could no longer deny. He confessed what had already been proved up to the hilt.

His presence on the supreme bench of the United States must be a never-ending insult to American ideals of government and American ideals of manhood. He is a disgrace to the court and a disgrace to the president whose reckless action put him there.

Kansas City Star—The plain fact is that the justice was trying to explain away something that in the nature of the case could not be explained away. Accumulating evidence since his appointment confirms the impression made at the time that his elevation to the Supreme Court was a tragic offense against the American people.

Baltimore Evening Sun — Since Hugo L. Black was a southern politician of the cheaper sort, it was almost inevitable that he should have joined the Ku Klux Klan in its halcyon days. . . . A little later it went into eclipse. The fact that it was a racket . . . became more and more apparent until even the most backward politicians could see the writing on the wall and publicly denied any connection with it. Hugo Black differs from the others only in the unimportant detail that he didn't see fit either to admit membership or to denounce the objectives of the Klan until public pressure forced him to do so. Despite his public admission of last night, the fact remains that he did try to slip into the Supreme Court without letting the unpleasant acts in his record be known.

Newark Evening News—So it was true. Mr. Justice Black didn't tell the president, permitted his Klan affiliation to be denied in the Senate during the debate on his confirmation, and would have mounted the bench of the Supreme Court with his secret clutched to his bosom if a newspaper hadn't published the facts. His noble lecture on the evils of religious and racial hatred is, under these circumstances, repulsive. He announces that he has spoken the last word on this subject, but here is a debate that is just beginning.

Choice Is Sample Appointment

Milwaukee Journal — Why were the people of the United States asked to listen to this humiliating talk by a politician who joined the Klan when it suited him, resigned when it suited him? He sat in the Senate and heard his brethren question his affiliation when a single word would have enlightened them. Mr. Roosevelt thought he ought to have six appointments to the court. And Hugo L. Black is what he did with the one appointment he has had.

New York Post — The president made a grievous mistake in nominating Senator Black for the Supreme Court. . . . It may be that Mr. Black sincerely regrets the Klan interlude in his earlier political life. It may be that he had determined to devote the rest of his time to constructive statesmanship and help for the underdog. It may be that his exit from the court would be a great loss to liberalism. Nevertheless, the precedent of a Klansman on the court is so pernicious, so dangerous, that Mr. Black must resign regardless of the personal or political effect.

New Haven Journal-Courier — Mr. Justice Black takes his place upon the high court a confessed ex-Klansman, having secured confirmation at least in part by the concealment of evidence from the President and the Senate. Mr. Roosevelt and the demi-liberals are welcome to him. The sensitive will avert their eyes.

The Jersey Journal — Every day that Mr. Black failed to answer a simple "No" to the question, "Were you a member of the Klan?"; every sentence of alibi and explanation only serves to emphasize the three words "I did join." And not a word did he speak about why he resigned at a time when it might have been bad politics to continue a member of a discreditable organization. He "abandoned the Klan," to use his own words, but he did not renounce the Klan or its principles.

Resignation In Order

Rochester Times Union — One of the most unpleasant and deeply humiliating experiences in the entire history of this country reached its climax last night. The record to which he (Black) so proudly refers indicates he has repeatedly shown lack of consideration for the effect on the political and economic structure of the United States or for the effect upon millions of the people of the measures he advocates. This is closely akin to stubborn bigotry and intolerance. The conclusion is inescapable that a man so deficient in moral courage is not fitted for the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Justice Black ought to resign.

Wilmington Journal-Every Evening—We said at the time of his appointment, we have repeated since then, and we reiterate now that on the scores of native ability, mental attitude, and legal training he is not qualified to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It is unthinkable, but it still is true, that a man who ever took the bigoted, un-American oath of the klan is to sit on the bench from which there is no appeal.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch — Black stands by his own testimony, convicted of unfitness to be a member of the Supreme Court. . . . The taint of the Klan oath that he took — though he forswears it now — is still on him. It stigmatizes him, the Senate that confirmed him and president who appointed him.

Philadelphia Bulletin — The new member of the court asks the country to believe that Black the justice is fundamentally opposed to the principles which Black the candidate was willing to profess to advance politically. His own admissions make it clear beyond dispute that the nomination should never have been made; that it was confirmed with inexcusable refusal to sift the charges made and that his future usefulness has been gravely compromised.

New York World-Telegram—Hugo Black's address to the nation was the work of a brilliant prosecutor suddenly turned to the defense. It was an eloquent plea for tolerance. It was clever. But like too many of the recent happenings in the region of the Supreme Court, "too damned clever."

Southern Editors Voice Views

Richmond (Va.) News Leader—A full, frank statement, ringing true in every word and ending with an offer to resign in order that the president and the party might be relieved of odium, would have given Mr. Justice Black a reputation we fear he never can get now. The spectre of a white hood amid the black gowns of the court will not down.

Norfolk (Va.) Ledger - Dispatch—Justice Black's answer to the Klan charges . . . is a plea of guilty. . . .

Lynchburg (Va.) Advance—Justice Black took occasion to attack those who had revealed his affiliation with the Klan. He charged them with an attempt to incite religious bigotry and create racial strife. He denounced them as imbued with intolerance and desire to fan flames of prejudice. Strange words, indeed, to come from a man who admitted unequivocably that he not only incurred the favor of an organization but became a member of the order, which is generally regarded as builded upon the very tenets which Justice Black now so vehemently denounces.

Chattanooga Times—One wanted so desperately to believe that Mr. Black would add: "I have this day forwarded to the president my resignation as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." If that had been Mr. Black's contribution to the spirit of tolerance and of freedom, it would have made his speech an epochal event. Instead, there followed the type of statement to be expected from a police court lawyer trying to obtain the dismissal of charges against a housebreaker by pleading that the defendant had always been kind to his family.

Dallas News—Though Mr. Justice Black defended himself fairly ably in his radio talk, he has made a mess of his case from the beginning by adopting the wrong strategy. He should have said briefly and informally what he said Friday night

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Klan Rewarded Black's Defense In Priest Killing

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the United States Supreme Court first attracted the favorable attention of the Ku Klux Klan in 1921 when he made one of his few ventures into a criminal court to defend a Methodist minister accused of shooting a Catholic priest because the latter had permitted the Methodist minister's 19-year-old daughter to join the Catholic church.

The story, from a Birmingham correspondent, was printed in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

The murder of the Catholic priest occurred in the evening of August 11, 1921, in Birmingham, Ala. The man accused of the murder was described as "a Methodist clergyman who loitered about the Jefferson county courthouse in Alabama seeking meager fees for performing marriages." When these were sparse, the story states, the minister took part-time jobs in various Birmingham barber shops.

The minister was indicted for second degree murder. The accused was a poor man and friends wondered why Attorney Black took the case. It was suggested that the Klan was financing the defense, but Klan officials of 1921 denied it. However, the trial, according to newspaper files in Alabama, was regarded more as a struggle between the Klan and the Catholic church, than an inquiry into who killed the Catholic priest.

The questions of race and religion seemed paramount throughout the trial and after four hours' deliberation the jury acquitted the accused minister.

The judge in the shooting case, William E. Fort, finally went to Washington to become an assistant United States attorney-general under an appointment recommended by Justice Black, then Senator.

Justice Black Has Champions

Alabama Journal (Montgomery)—Justice Hugo L. Black's frank utterance should have the desirable result of further disarming those who grope desperately for any weapon that would injure or embarrass President Roosevelt, the New Deal and those representatives of the people who have attempted to carry out the purposes of the present administration in restoring the government to the people.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Times-Star—While we advocate forgiveness, we do not in any sense wish to imply that Mr. Black's appointment is worthy of our approval. Christian tolerance, if there is any left in the hearts of those who politically dislike Roosevelt and Black, should at this late date forgive the early Klan indiscretion on the score of political expediency.

Providence Star - Tribune — We don't like the idea of a Supreme Court Judge having been at any time or for whatever purpose associated with the Ku Klux Klan, but the issue is not religion; it is not race or creed; the issue is economics, and however much this one incident in Judge Black's past and his lack of frankness is to be regretted, the principal consideration is his forceful views on liberal economic and social problems.

Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer While some men may continue to insist that present candor will not correct an apparent lack of candor before he (Black) was appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, most Americans will be prepared to forget a Klan membership six years behind a Senate service devoted to the welfare of all the people. . . . Let only those who have not made mistakes go on shouting, and a great silence will now descend upon the land.

Columbia (S. C.) Record—That he now regrets, wishes to forget and has been trying to live down (Klan membership) should be accepted, and his record on the Supreme Court left to speak for itself. It may indeed happen that as a burnt child who dreads fire he may turn out to be a champion of the bill of rights.

St. Petersburg (Fla.) Evening Independent—Last night's statement does not establish Mr. Black's fitness for the Supreme Court, which has been challenged on other grounds than Klan membership. But it does seem to dispose of the charge that he is liable to display racial or religious intolerance.

Arkansas Democrat — It was a straightforward confession without apologies and should close the incident. Compilation of comment shows plainly that the row over the justice's membership in the Klan is purely political.

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FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Peoples and Governments

MANY qualified observers who have been in Europe during the past few months have returned with the conviction that the people of the various European nations not only do not want war, but are aggressively opposed to war.

It has been stated time and again that this solid popular resistance to war is the only rational explanation why war has not already broken out across Europe, as a result of the many war-evoking situations created by the diplomats.

There is no hatred, authoritative commentators assure us, between the people of France and the people of Germany, nor between the peoples of any other of the European nations which are playing the leading roles in the uninterrupted drama of war scares.

To understand properly the European political situation, which is, of course, the key to any possible future "world" war, one must distinguish between the people and their governments.

The idea that France and Great Britain are democracies and that, therefore, the governments of these two nations represent the will and wishes of the people, is as false as the idea that the Russian government constitutes the "rule of the proletariat."

There are methods of handling the people's representatives in Parliament and in the Chamber of Deputies, and the French and British super-politicians are past masters of the method.

That is why the men who hold the positions of actual control **in the cabinets,** never pass from public life. They merely rotate according to the exigencies of the sham battle of the so-called political parties.

Both France and England are in fact, oligarchic plutocracies, not democracies. Stanley Baldwin, a multimillionaire banker and steel magnate, was and is the power that fronts for the British oligarchy. He is as powerful today as when he was prime minister—and he will be prime minister again whenever the interests of the ruling oligarchy demand it.

A similar set-up obtains in France with Leon Blum in a role analogous to Baldwin's.

It is the power of money that rules. Wars occur, at least they have in the past, when the financial potentates need war to further their purpose.

The only check on the war power of the oligarchs who mask themselves with the trappings of democracy, is the mass will of the people.

Normally the undisciplined emotions of the common man fit into the schemes of the financial overlords.

Through their almighty power these unpublicized potentates control the press, the radio, news and private communications, in short all the avenues of public information and all the instruments of public education.

Through these instrumentalities they play on the emotionalism and the prejudices of the masses. Literally they perform a function similar to that of the tom-tom beaters among the savages of Africa who stir up the mob for a head-hunt or a plundering expedition by the rhythmic tattoo which seems to bewitch the primitive mind.

The people either discipline themselves and resist, thus effectively blocking war; or the people give free rein to the brutal instincts which lie dormant in most men, and war is the ultimate result.

So the responsibility for war is ultimately with the people; if the people can control their lower passions and maintain their aloofness from the beating of the tom-toms of war, the munitions-makers, the banker barons, and the super-politicians are powerless to precipitate the horrors of war.

The keen memory of the travails of the holocaust of 1914-18 are still so vivid in the minds of most Europeans that war on a general scale is still a remote probability.

The people still have vivid comparisons whereby they can quell the fever of war which lies in every human breast.

Tom Tom Beatings

WE know that in war everyone loses; and we know that war, on the scale which the modern inventiveness of man has made possible, is a threat to the very stability of what is left, not of Anglo-Saxon civilization, but of that real and all-pervading civilization, Christianity.

When the peoples of the western world are so tenaciously holding to the hope for peace, why do the rulers and the diplomats continue to beat the tom-toms of war?

There must be an overpowering reason for their seemingly insane procedure.

Above all, why does the president of the United States—who has an acknowledged mandate from the people to preserve this nation's neutrality and thereby its peace—why does he join in with the tom-tom beaters of Europe?

Is it because he has a common interest with the oligarchs of Europe's great plutocracies?

It is a common agreement among all men of goodwill and common sense that European nations would not dare to go to war as long as the United States remained aloof from war diplomacy and remained adamant in its painfully acquired conviction that there is no such thing as a war to end wars and that democracy cannot be made safe by bloodshed.

These were the ideals of that pitiful idealist Woodrow Wilson, which won us nothing but ignominy, duplicity and ingratitude from the allies whose necks we saved in the last futile massacre of millions of young men.

Woodrow Wilson and his dreams were harshly repudiated by the American people—and it must be remembered that his ideal was **to make the world safe for democracy.**

The battling in Spain and in China and the background of all the unrest in Europe is a struggle between two doctrines as alien to the spirit of the American people as they are to the philosophy of the form of government known as Communism and Fascism.

For which of these does Mr. Roosevelt propose that we make the world safe?

As in his Chicago speech, he frequently berates Fascism and its dictatorial ideals, whereas he blesses Communism with his silence.

Is he beating the tom-toms to make the world safe for Communism?

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THERE is more behind this New Deal than appears upon its shining surface. Alarming evidences of ulterior motives and purposes have been cropping up ever since the national election of less than a year ago.

* * *

Whoever heard of packing the Supreme Court with six new justices on whose "liberalism" the president could "depend" — until the great mandate was securely in the bag?

Whoever dreamed of a president aiding by his silence a threatening national wave of peace-and-confidence shattering sit-down strikes—until the votes of November 3, 1936, had been counted?

Who dreamed, until after the nation had gone "hook, line and sinker" for a smiling and sweet-toned promiser that, through inexcusable misinformation, a Ku Kluxer would be appointed to serve on the Supreme Court?

Who could have foretold, back in the days of idealism and recovery in the "first phase" of the New Deal, that the Roosevelt, who had pledged himself to preserve the peace of the United States and uphold the people's demand for uncompromising neutrality, would in the "second phase" of the New Deal, without mandate or any semblance of authorization, plunge the United States into the very heart of the most dangerous and most alien controversy that has ever arisen on the horizon of Europe?

Who? you ask. We can point a finger to one man who seemed to know vastly more about those astounding "plans" as long ago as March of this year, than was the common knowledge of the American people.

That man was William I. Sirovich, Democratic New Deal Representative from the 14th district of New York and chairman of the House Committee on Patents.

* * *

MR. SIROVICH, who has been a constant ballyhooer for the New Deal, is now planning, according to recent reports, to publish a magazine devoted to the "explaining of the New Deal to the people."

As advance agent for the subtler strategy of the president (strategy so subtle that it was presumably feared that the people wouldn't be able to comprehend it), Sirovich has been "explaining" the New Deal to members of Congress ever since the opening of the last session.

Regarding the element of indifference to constitutional freedom of religion, involved

(Continued on Page 10)

Youth's Vocation More Than a Job

It Is Your Contribution of Usefulness to Society

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt

Since our discussions about you and your future will center in what is referred to as a vocation, or life-work, we will be getting off to a good start by defining what we mean by a vocation. Certainly if your future is to be built solidly on some kind of work out in the world of industry and commerce we should not be fuzzy-minded about what a vocation is and, above all, what it is not.

Prof. Horace A. Frommelt, whose introduction to young readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE appeared in last week's paper, herewith begins a series of success counsel on useful trades and vocations. Your questions and letters about these articles from time to time will always be welcome.

A vocation is not just a job. So frequently young men, often accompanied by anxious parents, start off their part of the conference by telling of a job they have made friends with and which "pays good money." Wouldn't this be just the kind of work out of which they could hammer a marvelous future? Of course they want me to say yes, without further questioning or hesitation.

Good pay, of course, does not of itself condemn a job. But when that is its only recommendation, a job should be X-rayed, if necessary, to find the flaws. Work with which you will be on friendly terms for the remainder of your life must present more credentials than just a satisfactory pay envelope.

Vocation Not Just a Job

Suddenly, in fact overnight, if you will remember, the battery-operated radio was obsolete. Turning a switch to the ordinary electrical house circuit was all that was now necessary. And so, just as suddenly, countless workers in these industries that supplied radio batteries were out of employment. The man who had not prepared himself with a broad and fundamental trade was the victim of the job mania that has wrecked so many careers. Science is constantly introducing changes to the world just as it did more than a decade ago in the radio industry. You must prepare yourself with a basic trade that even in modern industry has stability and lasting qualities.

Young men are so often bewitched by a catch-as-catch can job that sports a white collar and a once-a-week night-life wage. Sales jobs, for instance, that are largely door bell pushing. Just a little intelligent inquiry would reveal a fly-by-night concern, speculating with a very doubtful proposition and, likely as not, other people's money.

Permanency Mark Of a Vocation

A vocation can be recognized immediately by its permanency. Industries may come and industries may go but a vocation built around a trade that is fundamental to this civilization of ours will always go on. The air-conditioning industry, by the latest figures, increased 1,400 per cent from 1933 to the end of 1936! **An almost unbelievable growth of 14 times the 1936 volume as compared with 1933!**

Here is a new industry calling for recruits. Who can answer the call? Molders and machinists to make mechanical refrigeration machines, tinsmiths for the duct work, and electricians for the wiring. Where do these mechanics come from? No matter what their previous experience, if their vocation was built on a basic trade with long years of training and preparation they will be, and are as a matter of fact, chosen for such a wholly new industry as air conditioning. This is what we mean by permanency. A fundamental trade weathers depressions, technological changes (changes introduced into industry by inventions and scientific discoveries) and the march of progress. A man who is outfitted with such a trade is welcome anywhere, any time in an industrial society.

Respectable And Useful Work

A young man has just inquired whether I would advise that he accept a very mouth-watering offer to service gambling devices. Repairing slot machines requires considerable skill. Collecting the loot and depositing it intact demands honesty. Of course, the pay is excellent. What's wrong with this picture? **A vocation out of which we are about to fashion our future must be legitimate and respectable.**

With the approach of the Christmas season the larger department stores have already completed hectic preparations for the new games and toys that seem to be a necessary part of this holy season. A young lad with more enthusiasm than good judgment was completely defeated when I advised against giving his valuable time to the making and promoting of a game that will be out of date before the holiday season is over. A vocation is built around something useful, some goods or service that our fellowmen need for the living of a humane and a Christian life. It has nothing in common with the shoddy, the cheap, and the faddy. It takes firm hold of those materials that are fundamental to our civilization and society.

Vocation Is Means Of Salvation

As a Christian you look at a vocation in an entirely different light than the non-Christian. For you this life is but an introduction, a very short and brief introduction, to another and far more important life, that of Eternity. What that Eternity will be depends entirely on what you do with these short years of trial or probation here on earth. For the Christian young man, then, there is no doubt whatever about the importance of vocation and its relation to Eternity and what we speak of as our eternal salvation.

A life-work is just what the words signify, namely, work for a lifetime, the activity that marks our years on earth. If it is a high and noble thing, no matter how lowly in the scale of work the world places it, it will be a good and a Christian vocation. If it is fruitful not only for the purpose of keeping body and soul together here below but if through it we store away values where neither the rust nor the moths can destroy, then it is a truly blessed vocation. By means of it we shall reach the goal for which all men were created and which we Christians know is the sole purpose of our existence here on earth. A vocation for the Christian young man is his principal means of earning the crown of life and an eternity of bliss and happiness.

Foundry Molder Is an Artist Who Creates Machine in Sand

One of the most important industrial groups in the United States is metal manufacturing. If there are companies or "plants" in your community manufacturing machinery, engines, motors, trucks, steel and iron products of any kind, such shops belong to the metal manufacturing group. They manufacture the thousand and one things of iron and steel, brass and copper, aluminum and zinc, tin and platinum that this civilization of ours needs and uses in such large quantities.

It is this group that manufactures everything from pins to locomotives and is, therefore, one of the most important in present - day American industry. Some such plants are, no doubt, to be found in your own community.

Metal Trades Numerous

A survey of one industrial district in which these metal manufacturing plants are operating revealed the following trades:

Molder	Maintenance mechanic
Machinist	Heat Treating
Toolmaking	Carpenter
Diemaking	Traffic (shipping)
Patternmaking	routing
Sheet metal working	Enameling
Assembling	Melter
Drafting	Furnace Man
Structural iron working	Open Hearth Furnace Operator
Electrician	
Office worker	

In other words, mechanics or skilled tradesmen are employed in that community in 19 fundamentally different metal trades. Skill in any one of these requires years of training or experience. What this training or experience consists in will be part of our weekly discussions. And so, in the course of a short time, we will become acquainted with all of these trades that are essential to modern life and living.

Out of such trades men have built solid futures, real successes. They are the men who make up the real backbone of American industry, whose success has been their success. These are the home owners, the heads of families, the respected neighbors and the Christian men of their communities.

Molder Is An Artist in Sand

Let us for example examine in detail the trade of foundryman. Out of this discussion may come some help for you in your effort to answer the question: "What about MY future?"

The foundry mechanic is an expert in molds and cores, in the pouring of metal and the shaping of castings.

The foundryman is first of all **an artist who creates in sand.**

The next time you stand beside a steam locomotive look well at the large drivers, the frame and the rods that connect the drive wheels. The foundry mechanic first built these and many other parts of that engine in sand!

With a pattern he shaped the driving wheel of that locomotive in sand. He made an impression in the sand with a pattern that looked much like the wheel you now see on the engine. This in itself is quite an art for that wheel is 84 inches in diameter. Not only did he shape these castings, but he is so skillful in holding that sand firmly together that he can pour red hot metal into that mold and the sand will not melt away or crumple. That huge flask of sand will support the metal until it is cold and hard and the wheel, except for some polishing and finishing touches, is just as you see it in the locomotive on the rails.

Wood Pattern Makes Sand Mold

The molder works in sand as does the patternmaker in wood. He receives the wooden pattern, an exact duplicate of the locomotive driving wheel, from the patternmaker. Then he prepares the sand; merely by feeling it he can be sure whether or not it can be used for the making of a mold. The wood pattern is laid in a flask and sand tamped around the wooden wheel. The foundryman places iron rods and reinforcing here and there in the sand to give it sufficient strength to hold the metal in the mold.

When this has been done the pattern is withdrawn, leaving in the sand the imprint of the wheel you see on the locomotive. He may finish the surface with his tools, or even bake the mold, to give the wheel a smooth finish.

Castings that come from the molder's art are almost infinite in variety and may vary from a few ounces to 100 tons. Links for chains he can make at the rate of hundreds every hour or he makes a huge steel water wheel that may take weeks, even months, to complete.

Trade Calls For Training, Skill

There is current a fundamental misunderstanding and underestimation of the molder's skill. While the work demands considerable physical strength, the foundry mechanic must possess a high degree of skill that can only be acquired through actual training, experience, and study.

Molding is decidedly a skilled occupation and much of the success of the work done on castings in the machine shop is dependent upon the skill of the molder.

The trade is extremely interesting. It has a definite appeal to every upstanding two-fisted young man who has a liking for mechanical things and who enjoys seeing the product of his labor take definite shape and form under his very eyes. The thrill of seeing a locomotive driver come out from under a pile of burnt sand that was but a few minutes before the mold for which you had "pounded" the sand cannot be described. It can only be experienced by a red-blooded young American working in a foundry.

Foundrymen Learn By Shop Work

In order to learn molding, training is absolutely necessary, especially in the form of a supervised and properly established apprenticeship. Four years of training is usually required of the grade school graduate—a grade school education is a minimum requirement — and three of the high school graduate.

If you are interested in the trade of foundryman, apply to a company that offers an apprenticeship in this trade. The following schedule of work is typical of the kind and length of experience considered necessary for this trade:

Helping molding	600 Hours
Machine molding	1,200 Hours
Bench molding	1,200 Hours
Large core molding	600 Hours
Small core molding	859 Hours
Miscellaneous floor work	650 Hours
Heat treating	600 Hours
Furnace or cupola	600 Hours
Green sand molding	700 Hours
Dry sand molding	700 Hours
Casting checking, sand mixing, crane work, shipping	629 Hours
Total	8,329 Hours

This is typical of the four-year apprenticeship with the hours based on a 40-hour week. The metal manufacturing company offering a good course of training for young men wanting to learn the foundry "game" will provide a course similar to that outlined above. The schedule will vary with the kind of castings made and the size of the foundry.

"How can I know that I am fitted to learn the trade of foundryman?"

There is no sure and only answer. You need first of all to know that you like to make things with your hands; second, that you are or can be interested in things mechanical; third, that you are physically fit and able to stand up under foundry work and conditions.

Message to Councils

Principle 5 of Social Justice

"I Believe in Upholding the Right to Private Property But in Controlling It for the Public Good"

LOGICALLY following our explanation of principle number four maintaining the right of private ownership of property, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** herewith presents a discussion of principle five which is expressed in these words:

"Control of private property for the public good."

While we firmly believe that private property should be maintained and that private ownership should be protected, we are opposed to the concentration of power and of wealth because it is hostile to social justice.

Whether or not the monopolistic industries are aware of it, they are actively, decisively preparing the way for the nationalization of all industry. They are the bankers who are mixing the cake. The Communists will eat it for them.

To multiply private ownership and not impede it; to protect small industry and not assimilate it—these are sensible, socially just and American methods to eliminate the evil causes which produce communistic effects.

At one time there appeared a statement in the authentic records of our federal government to the effect that the J. P. Morgan & Company controlled, either directly or indirectly, approximately $40-billion of business—motor corporations, steel industries, banks and insurance companies. This instance is cited merely to give a glaring example of banker-controlled industry, of the monopolies that are absorbing small corporations.

Statistics show that 97 per cent of the industrial activities of America are conducted by small industries. Nevertheless, the remaining 3 per cent, which represents big industry commonly so-called, employs 51.9 per cent of all labor engaged in industrial pursuits. Thus, it is evident that the development of mass production has a tendency not only to eliminate labor but a corresponding tendency to eliminate small industry and thus concentrate all industrial activities in fewer hands. It is not necessary at the moment to cite arithmetical facts when every person is aware that the motor industry, which a few years ago was widely distributed among many corporations, is now concentrated among six or seven corporations. The same process tending towards monopolization of industry has manifested itself in the textile industry, in the steel industry, in practically every mass producing industry in our nation.

THE parents of today have the prospect, within the next 10 years, if present trends continue, of having all their daily needs serviced **by no more than twenty huge monopolistic corporations!**

We are faced, therefore, with the problem of still preserving small industry and of preventing the future formation of more monopolies, if we are really desirous of keeping our laborers employed. We are faced with the problem of destroying monopolies for the preservation of our national security. We are faced with the problem of divorcing industry from finance in the sense that a banker should be a banker and not the controller of a motor industry as is the case in so many instances.

We believe in the right to private property. We uphold both the legal and moral right of several or more citizens to incorporate and borrow money at interest for productive purposes, such as to manufacture clothing, to process food and to produce the necessities and conveniences which are desired by a progressive people.

Is it not true, however, that corporations, careless of the welfare of the laborer concentrated wealth in the hands of a few? Is it not likewise true that modern capitalism persisted in paying men only while they worked and refused to divide with them, in an equitable manner, the profits gained from what they produced up to the point where a decent, living, annual wage could be guaranteed to every workman who dedicated his life to industry?

Is it not notoriously characteristic of modern capitalism that big industry and finance have preferred to unite for their mutual welfare while both of them exploited the laborer? Industry should have co-operated with the laboring class instead of with the financial class.

With banker-controlled key industries, most of the industrialists who want to be fair industrialists, find themselves manacled either to the unfair practices of unjust competition, originated by those whose sole motive is profit, or else prevision themselves as failures.

Does industry not require some sane purging?

Is it not logical to assume that the chiseling, cheating, unjust competitor in industry who operates for profits only, to the disparagement of labor, will force his fair competitors to adopt unfair means if he cares to survive? If, for no other reason, than for the preservation of private industry, fair and honest industrialists should welcome government's sane regulation of industry. Industrialists should welcome the establishment of a just and living annual wage together with reasonable hours for labor. Industrialists should welcome the disbarment from the field of public service those robber barons of industry.

INDUSTRIALISTS cannot make dividends and stock market quotations the be-all and the end-all of a nation's enterprise. If such a policy is continued, the very means by which these dividends are made possible will be destroyed. Dividends, after all, are only secondary. Industry's first debt is towards labor. Without the labor debt having been paid, purchasing power vanishes. Without purchasing power, machinery will rust in the factories and insurance costs to the industrialists will rise against mob violence.

He that understands the spirit and letter of the Constitution, can consistently say that it is the prime duty of government to regulate business for the attainment of the "general welfare."

Consider for a moment this constitutional phrase of "general welfare." Every industrial corporation in this nation exists because it has a charter from the state permitting it to incorporate and to function within definite limitations. What the state creates, the state can regulate. Did not government meddle in business when it created corporations?

Moreover, if we consider the "general welfare" clause of our Constitution in conjunction with the interstate commerce clause of the same Constitution, what is our conclusion?

Does it not seem equitable that the fathers of this nation intended that every state, be it Michigan or Minnesota, Louisiana or California, be sovereign in the regulation of its own affairs? But did the fathers of the Constitution intend that state boundaries become barriers to social and industrial progress? They did not intend that state boundaries should throw a protecting rampart around practices of industry which would undermine the very stability and peace of the "more perfect union" which they envisaged.

It is only the money changer and his lily-livered industrialist servants who cry out against effective, beneficent regulation of business by a central and authoritative government.

It is only the welchers in industry who curse government regulation because it is able to demand a living, annual wage.

It was well enough for the profit-minded banker-industrialist when the government meddled in business by loaning billions of dollars to railroads, banks and insurance companies and industrial organizations to save them from a complete collapse.

Modern capitalism and Communism both destroy private ownership. Social Justice seeks to multiply it.

In his encyclical, "Quadragesimo Anno," Pope Pius XI writes:

> "When the civil authority adjusts ownership to meet the needs of the public good it acts not as an enemy, but as the friend of private owners; for thus it effectively prevents the possession of private property, intended by Nature's Author in His wisdom for the sustaining of human life, from creating intolerable burdens and so rushing to its own destruction."

The Ninth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States says: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

In other words, the state can take away private property and should take away private property under its rights of eminent domain and providing it compensates and acts for the public good.

The Declaration of Independence blazoned forever on the record of civilization that "All men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It is the primary duty of government to preserve these rights.

The founders of this government wrote the Constitution expressly "to promote the general welfare."

Thus, in conformity with the spirit of our Constitution, we maintain that it is not only the prerogative but it is also the duty of the government to limit the amount of profits acquired by any industry.

Birthday Parties for Father Coughlin

As an expression of their renewed support for Father Coughlin, many Social Justice Councils throughout the country are sponsoring a Birthday ball and entertainment on Monday evening, October 25th. Proceeds of these affairs are to go toward Father Coughlin's broadcasting fund and for the promotion of Social Justice activities. For time, place and chairmen consult following list:

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Majestic Hotel,
Broad and Girard Ave.
Call Dr. Edward M. Walsh,
6530 Risingsun Ave.

PITTSUBRGH, PA.
McDougalls Crystal Ballroom, Penn & Shady Aves., East Liberty.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Italian Garden Hall,
806 St. Paul St.,
Eric Arlt,
709 Dunkirk Road,
Anneslie, Baltimore.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Norway Hall,
Twenty-ninth & Chicago Ave.
John D. Sullivan.

COLUMBUS, OHIO
K. of C. Auditorium,
State & Sixth St.
Mrs. Wm. A. Hackbarth,
1081 Lilley Ave.

BOSTON, MASS.
Paul Revere Hall,
(Mechanics' Bldg.)
Miles C. Hayes,
165 Pierce Road,
Weymouth, Mass.

ERIE, PA.
St. Mary's Auditorium,
Tenth & German Sts.
Miss Jeanne Caldwell,
2953 West Lake Road.

READING, PA.
Odd Fellows Hall,
Eighth & Franklin,
H. J. Fisher,
845 Bingeman St.

PATERSON, N. J.
Lazzara's Music Hall,
48 Ellison St.
Lawrence J. Platt,
329 West Second St,.
Clifton, N. J.

SAGINAW, MICH.
Falcon Hall,
Annessley & 14th St.
Mrs. Lucile M. Van Norman.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Saturday, Oct. 23.
K. of C. Ballroom,
Bushwick Av. & Hart St.
A. Tschupp, Moderator.

Fr. Coughlin Explains His Views on Money

(Continued from Page 1)

entries and through the grace of a fountain pen, the United States government, acting on behalf of all the people, handed over to the Federal Reserve Bank bonds, or promises to pay, bearing approximately 3 per cent interest; that these bonds were a contract made in the name of the American people to the Federal Reserve Banks; that the people, through the process of taxation, did or will redeem these bonds by handing over $15-billion of money, made through the process of labor, of agriculture and of service of every kind, plus another $15-billion which did or will accrue as interest over a period of some thirty years.

7. We teach that by unnecessarily imposing this vast sum of $30-billion, including both principal and interest, comprised of real money representing real wealth, labor, agriculture and service, is an injustice insofar as the service rendered by the Federal Reserve Banks in making bookkeeping entries and in creating fountain pen money is totally out of proportion to the $30-billion fee which is charged.

8. We teach that approximately $5-billion of all the money in the United States is currency money distinct from bonds and that the major portion of this $5-billion was printed by the government of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks who paid the government approximately 30 cents for every $1,000 worth which the government printed; and that the government did not really issue this major portion of the $5-billion but was merely the hired agent of the Federal Reserve Banks just the same as any printer is a hired agent for any publisher.

9. We teach that, according to the Constitution, Congress need not let out the right of coining and regulating money and with it the right for a few private individuals to make such abnormal, usurious profits to the detriment of the American people; and that Congress directly and through its agents could and should issue the money, both currency and credit, to be used by the American people; and that all the profits gained now and in the future by the Federal Reserve Banks would be gained by the American people, thus eliminating the necessity of levying such high taxes on Monday from the American people and handing them over on Tuesday to the Federal Reserve Banks for their own profits.

10. We teach, therefore, **that Congress should establish a nationally owned central bank to take over the work now being done by the Federal Reserve Banks;** that the nationally owned central bank **should issue all the money and regulate all the money used in the United States of America** and its possessions.

11. We teach that Congress should establish a monetary authority independent of politics and politicians just as is the Supreme Court of justice; that this monetary authority should be composed of able, honest men chosen to manage the central bank; that all the profits gained either from the issuance of currency or credit money now gained by the Federal Reserve Banks should accrue to the American people and be deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of all the people.

12. We teach that the monetary authority to be established by the Congress of the United States also should regulate the purchasing power of the dollar by keeping sufficient currency and credit in actual use in the nation so that prices of food, of clothing, of housing and of conveniences will not be left to the manipulation of private groups of men as the Federal Reserve bankers as has been done notoriously in the man-made depressions of the past, and so that ample funds should be available for production of goods.

13. We teach that the purchasing power of the dollar should be stabilized; and that this stabilization should be arrived at under the authority of the monetary authority, which monetary authority will have access to all the indices and statistics of the various government bureaus, and which indices keep us constantly informed, for example, of how many bushels of wheat, how many bales of cotton, how many tons of copper, of steel, of iron and or all other commodities are at our disposal.

14. We teach that price regulation should not be attempted by destroying commodities such as was suggested by the Federal Reserve Banks and carried out by the government of the United States in the destruction of cotton, wheat, pork and other commodities; that the regulation of prices should be maintained by keeping neither too much nor too little currency, neither too much nor too little credit extant in the nation to carry on all the business of the nation and to enable the law of supply and demand to operate to its fullest extent.

15. We teach that, if not immoral, it is at least uncivilized and unscientific to attempt to continue carrying on under the Federal Reserve banking system whereby a farmer who borrowed $10,000 when wheat was $2 a bushel is exploited when he is forced to pay back $10,000 when wheat falls to $1 a bushel. For all practical purposes, that farmer is obliged to pay back $20,000 plus interest because there has been no scientific regulation of money.

16. We teach that because the currency or the credit money available under the Federal Reserve banking system operates so that it practically doubles all debts, as seen by the example in the above paragraph, that it decimates the purchasing power of the dollar as is evident to every citizen, and therefore hinders the law of supply and demand from operating and causes want in the midst of plenty.

17. We teach the reasonableness of bonds, of loans and of interest, **provided bonds and loans are made with honest assets possessed by the lender** against which he issues his credit and **provided that the bonds or loans are issued for productive purposes** at a rate of interest which is not excessive; and that a productive purpose loan is one obtained to clear a farm, build a house, erect a bridge, found a hospital, establish a school, a factory or any other processing of raw material into finished goods or useful service.

18. We teach that bonds or loans made for non-productive purposes are moral and sound, provided such bonds or loans are made in real money be it credit or currency, and that no interest be charged upon them. Christian doctrine teaches and it is substantiated by many brilliant scholars of the Church, that it is immoral to take interest on a loan made to relieve an absolute necessity of a fellowman.

19. We teach **that it is unsound to issue loans or bonds for destructive purposes at interest.** Such loans or bonds are similar to any bonds which were issued to kill and to dig shell holes, to lay waste to cities and farms and to perpetrate destruction of every type.

20. We teach that it is unsound and immoral to issue credit loans backed by no tangible wealth to the extent of the loan and to demand that the borrower pay back real money at interest. A lender must lend more than a good name because lending in a financial sense is strictly identified with the handing over either of currency or of credit that is backed by real wealth. If lending were merely identified with a good name, surely every nun in a convent possesses just as fine a name as does every member of the Federal Reserve Banks, the quality of whose name has been questioned since 1933.

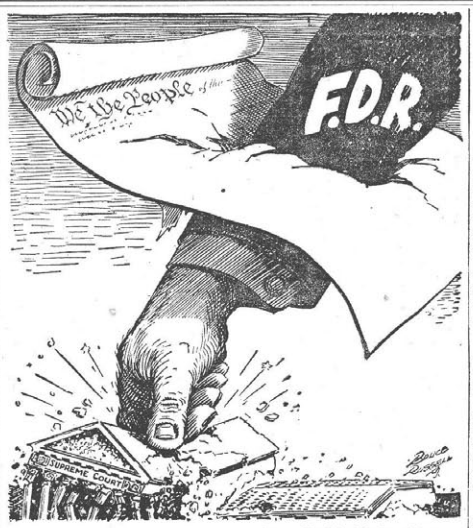
21. We teach that the government should not nationalize the local private banks, but that these banks should continue to operate in real banking business, holding depositors' money, investing depositors' money, lending real currency or real credit backed by the assets in the bank's vault, and all other things in harmony with good banking.

22. We teach that both gold and silver are valuable possessions and they are only commodities the same as any other possessions — that they should not become the sole basis against which currency or credit are issued; that the wealth of the nation including all commodities besides gold and silver are just as substantial in one sense, against which government credit can be issued.

23. And finally, we teach that, although labor unions will organize the members of all trades and of all industries; although the leaders of labor unions will attain 10 or 25 or 100 cents per hour more for the members of the union; although they obtain a minimum wage and maximum hours through legislation for members of the union and for all others who do not belong to the union, nevertheless, the problem of a living annual wage can never be solved if labor unions stop there or even if they take over the government of the United States as it now stands. We teach that it is necessary to regulate both the number and the purchasing power of the dollars in the sense that it does not matter how many dollars a week or a month or a year a man receives in his pay envelope, but that it does matter how much food, clothing, shelter and conveniences these dollars will buy and how many goods are produced.

The above brief statements are nothing more than brief statements. They are printed here to offset the many inaccuracies and misrepresentations which find voice amongst those who have not taken the time to read the published lectures which were broadcast and the book **"Money—Questions and Answers"** which was printed two years ago.

Charles E. Coughlin



—From the Washington Star.

"I Am Determined That Under the Constitution These Things Shall Be Done!"

Contest Prizes To Yield Funds For Christmas

As the autumn wears along towards winter and the weeks slide by, a host of our readers are again looking forward to the close of a great SOCIAL JUSTICE Contest. Just a few months ago there was much anxiety as to who were going to capture the sheaf of prizes in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest, so now again there is to be another epidemic of "bated breath" until the results of the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest are announced.

There will be, perhaps, more excitement this time as this great competition goes into educational history on December 13. There is, therefore, a bare possibility that it might be computed and the winners determined by Christmas. Anyway, it will be during the happy Yuletide season that $7,750.00 in cash awards will go out to 335 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The purpose of the competition is two-fold, (1) to spur readers to a deeper and finer knowledge of our country and (2) to increase the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Surely everyone — every follower of Father Coughlin wishes to assist in two such worthy causes.

We are seeking by means of this great contest to place the names of thousands of new subscribers on our books—people who SHOULD read SOCIAL JUSTICE and know the principles for which Father Coughlin stands.

By entering the contest and persevering to the end you not only place yourself in a position where you CAN win fortune, but you also aid in spreading the sanest, safest, and soundest social and economic philosophy known in America today.

So, come on in before it is too late. Send for all past pictures and go to work for a few minutes. You'll have no trouble at all in getting a new subscriber for SOCIAL JUSTICE. And see what it could all mean to you.

School to Teach Banking Errors

SEATTLE, WASH.—The executive committee of the Washington Bankers Association has approved establishment of the Northwest School of Banking at the University of Washington, for the purpose of training bank employes. The educational committee of the association has also made plans whereby addresses will be made before the school by outstanding bankers.

New Deal Perfects 1938 Agricu

CROP control—or else!

That's the ultimatum the New Deal administration has put up to the farmer as the nation looks expectantly forward to new legislation that will be pulled out of the Roosevelt grab-bag at the next session of Congress.

In the case of the farmer, there need be no guesswork. The president and the secretary of agriculture have already tipped their hands as to the type of farm program they want Congress to enact.

It is to be crop control of the most drastic sort, as bad if not worse than that which the Supreme Court declared illegal in the AAA decision of 1935.

The "else" in the ultimatum which has been made to the farmer means bankruptcy. If Congress bends to the Roosevelt will at the next session every farmer in the nation must agree to crop suicide or he will be driven to the wall by FCA foreclosures and low prices.

Meantime he will continue to be confronted by the same uncertain factors of nature which have plagued him down through the years, and which the planners in Washington can never control—floods, drouths and dust storms.

Never before has the agrarian population of the country been so haplessly in the center of a tug-of-war between politicians and Mother Nature. Watching this contest from the sidelines are the international bankers, once again awaiting their opportunity to ruin the farmer as they did in the tragic deflation of 1920.

Farmers Misled By Politicians

Whatever the outcome, the bankers are sure to be the gainers in the end. If the A. A. A. is revived at the next session of Congress, farm products from the South American properties of Wall Street investors will flood the country, driving the prices of American products in the competitive domestic market to new lows.

Should drouth or other natural debacles again devastate the farmlands as in recent years, the same general effect will have been achieved.

The thing to remember is that the American farmer is slowly being led to the slaughter by "Judas goat" New Deal politicians who are performing for Wall Street masters while they prate sanctimoniously about saving the country.

At the same time that New Deal farm officials are coercing farmers into submitting to another program of crop and livestock control, they are setting the stage for a re-introduction of the President's Supreme Court packing bill at the next session.

Without intending to divulge the ulterior purposes behind the effort to re-enact the A. A. A., Mr. Roosevelt has made it clear in several of his press conferences that if the farmers want crop loans they must agree to crop control, and crop control will never be upheld by the court as presently constituted.

Crop Control Only Pretext

Recently, standing before a multitude of farmers at Grand Forks, N. D., the President delivered an attack on the high tribunal and served notice it would have to be changed if a "surplus" crop control program is to be made a permanent feature of our agricultural life.

Threshing Time —*Pictorial Features Pl*

With the object of having the farm law in time for the planning of all major crops next year, he has decided to call a special session of Congress.

Shrewdly using the "need" for crop reduction as a pretext for reforming the court, and for inflaming farm sentiment against the present membership of the tribunal, the President speculated that the court might uphold legislation saying to the farmer, "If you do thus and so, the government will do thus and so," adding that he could see little "practical difference" between that and the old unconstitutional A. A. A.

"In one case," he declared, "the farmer voluntarily enters into contract; in the other he voluntarily does something with the knowledge that the government on its part will do something. One is a contract; the other is a promise. The result is the same."

Since organized farmers, with few exceptions, are unalterably opposed to federal crop control, the President is directing his appeal more and more to individual farmers and small independent groups. Of the three leading farm organizations, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union are openly hostile to federal interference with crops. The leadership of the third group, the Farm Bureau Federation, has indicated a desire to "go along," but there is no such capitulation among the rank and file of the organization.

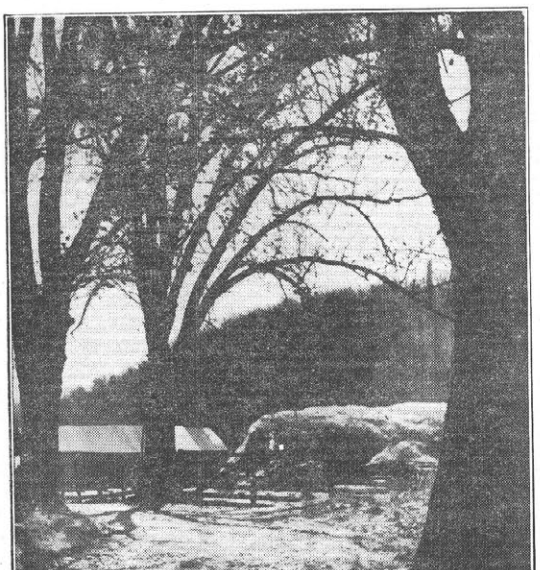
Job Bribes Bait Leaders

An under-cover campaign of bribery and intrigue has been begun by Department of Agriculture agents in the hope of winning the support of leaders in the Grange and the Farm Union, but in the case of the former organization, at least, efforts have been unavailing. A great many state and local leaders of the Farmers Union have been won over with federal job bribes; not enough, however, to insure a "sell-out." Individual members of the Farmers Union are still opposed to centralized farm control in Washington.

Any crop control legislation that Roosevelt is able to ram through Congress is almost sure to contain the provision that only those farmers who are participating in the newly-enacted "soil conservation" program will be eligible for benefits under a revived A. A. A.

Under the 1938 agricultural conservation program now being perfected, inducement will be held out for more farmers to participate than at any previous time. Every farmer who participates will automatically become a member of his "County Agricultural Conservation Association." These county associations will be tied to Washington through state, regional and national set-ups.

A determined effort is being made



A Farm Scene —*Photo by Brown.*

Unstable Prices, Livestock Shortag Government's 1937 Farm Inc

In a recent radio address from Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace declared the soil conservation program was drafted to assure farmers a 1938 income equal to the income the Department of Agriculture estimates they will make in the current year—about $9,000,000,000.

That's a rather large contract for Mr. Wallace to fulfill, considering that most observers feel that the farmer won't even reach the income estimate which has been generously figured out for him this year.

Wallace Ignores Practical Factors

The $9-billion preliminary estimate for 1937 is about 14.4 per cent above the $7,865,000,000 received by farmers last year, and, if accurate, will be about 14.1 per cent less than the 1929 cash farm income of $10,479,000,000.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace

If Wallace's figures stand up at the end of 1937, the total income per farm family will amount to about $1,385 for the year. Not high under any circumstances; and v low when you consider that out this $1,385 the farmer will have p the cost of producing all farm cr modities besides the living expe of his family.

Nor can the farmers be assu that they will receive even the culated $1,385. Veteran obser believe that this estimate is high. They point out that Wall an idealogue, has failed to reckon a practical way with two fac that may bring his prediction grief.

(1) If the $9-billion income diction for this year is to be r ized, prices of farm products n hold firm to the July, 1937, le This is unlikely. Prices have alre begun to fall.

(2) Second it would be neces for farmers to market as larg quantity of all products as in 1 This is even more unlikely, beca the drouths of 1934 and 1936 h

ture Control Plans

to have farmers consider the undertaking as "our program." The deceit has been carried so far as to request the farmers to help "formulate and administer" the program under the assumption that they also share in policy-making.

Control Is Tried In Conservation

The whole procedure, however, is to be worked out by A. A. A. officials in Washington in co-operation with State Conservation representatives who are favorable to the administration. Once worked out, the program is to be passed on for local administration to county committees who will do as they are instructed. The idea that there is to be any local autonomy in the soil conservation set-up or in the administration of the proposed A. A. A. is absurd.

In seeking swift passage of farm "surplus" control legislation at the next session, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said such legislation would supplement the soil conservation program. He indicated that it would contain the processing tax feature, outlawed by the Supreme Court.

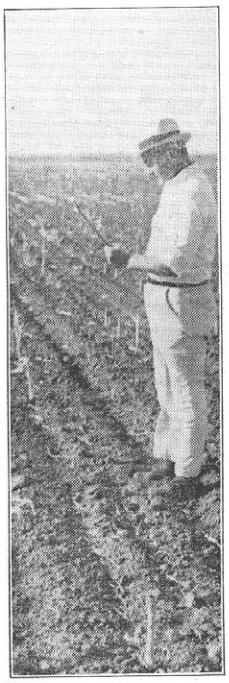
Wallace Foresees No Shortages

Wallace denied that the soil conservation program, which limits acreage production of soil depleting crops from 275 million to 290 million acres—a reduction of from 15 million to 30 million acres from the average of the 10 preceding years—would cause commodity shortages and consumer price rises.

In this statement the secretary was probably speaking with authority, because the Roosevelt-Hull reciprocal trade treaties permit farm products from other nations to be imported into the United States to make up for the domestic shortages caused by crop reduction.

Cost of Production Is Only Practical Farm Legislation

Virtually every method to solve the farm problem has been tried by the administration—except the right one.



Drouth

All the various experiments have either failed by Supreme Court decree or have collapsed due to impractical philosophy or faulty administration. The result has been as disappointing to the farmer as to the administration and has been costly to the taxpayers who must foot the bill.

The only method that offers an effective solution to the farm problem is the Cost of Production plan advocated by Father Coughlin.

The Cost of Production plan, one of the 16 principles of Social Justice, does not provide for an "ever normal" granary, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's current nostrum for the impoverished farmer. It does, however, provide for an "ever normal" pocketbook. And that is much more important.

Cost of production can become a reality by regulation of the marketing of farm products through the machinery of the constitutional Interstate Commerce law, tested many times. Such legislation would make it unlawful for anyone to buy or sell farm products below determined prices equal to the average cost of producing such products. At the same time our domestic market would be protected for United States farmers from the invasion of an over-abundance of farm imports.

The proposed legislation provides for an apportioning of the volume of domestic farm products based on the supply needed for home consumption. Under it, the farmer would receive at least the minimum cost of production for the "home" portion of his crops. While this segment would vary slightly from year to year, it would seldom be less than 90 per cent of the farmer's total output and then only to a small degree.

For the remaining 10 per cent of his production the farmer would receive the prevailing world price.

In addition to protecting the agrarian population of the nation from foreign under-selling, the legislation would have the salubrious effect of preventing American speculators and grain dealers from gambling in the wages of the farmer.

Buyers and dealers in interstate transactions of farm goods would be licensed by the government. This would go a long way toward abolishing grain exchange speculation since the books of the dealers would be subject to inspection at all times.

The Cost of Production bill is sponsored in the Senate by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and in the House by Representative Sam C. Massingale of the same state. Gagged in congressional committees for five years, it was finally brought out at the last session and received a hearing by the house committee on agriculture. Jubilation of farmers over this victory was short-lived, however, since Secretary of Agriculture refused to allow the bill to be brought to the floor.

Reason: It would close the doors to a great part of the farm imports now coming into the country under the reciprocal trade policy of the administration.

U. S. Senator Elmer Thomas
—*Wide World Photo.*

e Doom ome Estimate

seriously reduced the supply of livestock available for sale this year.

Drouth Causes Stock Shortage

The volume of hogs, cattle and sheep for marketing will be found to have been decidedly smaller this year when the final figures are in. The volume of wheat, cotton, corn, etc., will be larger this year than last, but not nearly to the extent estimated in department of agriculture estimates.

The corn belt states will be hardest hit by livestock shortage losses. The number of cattle on feed for market in these states on August 1, 1937, was 29 per cent smaller than on August 1, 1936. The number of hogs marketed for slaughter up to July 1 of this year amounted to 16,413,000, compared with 20,451,000, which was the five-year average for the first six months of each year from 1932 to 1936 inclusive.

Destructive Flood Waters —*Photo by Brown.*

Senators Visit Farmlands for Genuine Views

With the announced purpose of obtaining first-hand testimony on the type of farm legislation the great majority of American farmers want Congress to enact at the forthcoming session, the agricultural committee of the United States Senate is making a widespread survey of sentiment all through the nation.

By the last of October, when it is hoped the survey will be completed, members of the committee will have held open hearings on the question in every farm state in the Union.

The hearings, according to reliable reports, are unlike most of the one-sided discussions held in the past by the department of agriculture, at which endorsement was sought for a pre-determined administration program.

Much significance attaches to this new course of action. The Senate is said to feel that the Wallace program of curtailed and controlled production is unsound, that, further, it is not what the farmers want or believe in.

In going directly to individual farmers, the Senate committee hopes to get definite authority to stop further "experimenting" with agriculture and to insure social justice for the farmer.

Press Pours Criticism on Black's Talk

(Continued from Page 3)

when the issue was first raised. The first mistake that he made, of course, was in joining the Ku Klux Klan. He was nearly 40 years old at the time and must have known some of the true objectives of the organization.

Nashville Banner — Associate Justice Hugo L. Black may possess courage, but he assuredly lacks candor. It was an effort as clearly marked by inconsistencies as by its secretiveness, where silence was the conceived better strategy and by suppressions of the record where the whole truth would have been destructive in its embarrassments. The silences of the speech were eloquent of fear to make full disclosure.

Responsibility Is Roosevelt's

Chicago Tribune — Justice Black tells his fellow countrymen that he had joined the Klan. He was supported openly and successfully by the Klan in his campaign for Senator from Alabama in the United States Senate. He resigned from the Klan and thanked the Klan for its aid. It is noteworthy that even now in his careful public statement he did not condemn the Klan or Klansmen. Justice Black has offered the country his explanation, such as it is. Mr. Roosevelt has a heavier responsibility.

Newark Evening News—The News said at the time of his nomination that its objection to Mr. Black was that he is Mr. Black. Now he is more Mr. Black than ever, so let him put on his robe, and let the court, with its eight and its one, resume its business.

Chicago Daily News — Justice Black's answer to the charge is a confession of its truth. . . .Millions of Americans of every racial stock and every religious belief will not forget this sole tangible accomplishment of President Roosevelt's attempted "liberalization" of the Supreme Court."

Boston Traveler — Hugo Black's pitiable defense of his political chicanery was both an insult and threat not alone to the three groups the Ku Klux Klan persecuted, but to every American, whatever his race or religion. The discussion is not ended. The American public does not accept the scolding. It may have to accept Hugo Black on the highest bench. To pry a man loose from a $20,000 a year job is not always easy.

What do you, Mr. President, think of it?

Minneapolis Journal — From his uneasy spot at the bar of public opinion, Mr. Black replied to the Ku Klux Klan charge as follows:

"Guilty, but I was just foolin'."

Rochester Evening Gazette—At a time when all of his fellow members were conveniently ignoring his past, Mr. Black dared not come forward and destroy his own prospects by making such a statement as he has now put forward in his own defense. He was then, and is now, a sleazy politician.

Denver Post—Two things Justice Black of the United States Supreme Court did not explain in his precedent-shattering public confession of his relations with the Ku Klux Klan are more important than what he did explain. He did not explain why he ever joined the Klan in the first place, and he did not explain why he quit it.

Seattle Times — Translated into plain English, Mr. Justice Black said, "Yes I did belong to a Black Hand Society, but I left it for a better job. Now I am with the police. The incident is closed." Mr. Justice Black says he has been a Ku Klux Klansman. He makes no apology, expresses no regret, he took the vows of the Klan willingly. Those were lifetime vows, not to be modified, superseded or cancelled by any others. Which vows are valid? Which oath is to be kept above the other?

Kansas City Journal-Post—Justice Hugo Black's radio speech did not do him any good with listeners who have a regard for candor and courage. . . . Now he stands before liberals as one who was willing to tolerate intolerance. He stands before Klansmen as one who claims to have been insincere with them. He stands before the nation as a man of extremely "flexible" convictions.

Charlotte (N. C.) News—The burning question for Senator Black to answer in his statement last night was, did he recall, while his colleagues in the Senate were defending him from the charge of Klan membership, that he had been made a life member of that outfit? Apparently he did recall it. He had been given a card — "unsolicited," it is true, which he did not even keep. But he didn't return it.

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

in the appointment of Justice Black to the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Sirovich, in the very halls of Congress, signaled religious prejudices as the very philosophy of the New Deal.

Read his own words as they are printed in the Congressional Record of March 15, 1937 (page 2886).

"The courageous attempt of President Roosevelt to weaken the citadel erected to protect property rights as against human rights — that is to say, to reduce the Supreme Court to what the Constitution meant it to be — IS IN REALITY A CONTINUATION OF THE PROCESS BEGUN BY THE REFORMATION AND THE RENAISSANCE."

Only the naive will fail to understand that that statement is a challenge to the constitutional freedom of worship of every Catholic in the United States.

Sirovich's statement, inside New Dealer that he is, causes the thinking citizen to wonder if Black was appointed deliberately for the purpose of "continuing the process begun by the Reformation."

This is a delicate subject, however; we do not choose to expand upon it. Our sole purpose is to get Sirovich's astounding words out of their hiding place in the "Congressional Record" and before the people, who will be the power ultimately to decide whether the American ideal of religious freedom will fall or be sustained.

* * *

LET us turn to our brand new international policy, inaugurated by the president at Chicago, of entangling ourselves in foreign alliances against the better judgment of George Washington and the overwhelming majority of the American people.

Sirovich has been drumming for an active military alliance with Great Britain for a long time. Examine a few of his statements before the House of Representatives and see if you can agree with him.

The following quotations are taken from the Congressional Record of March 18, 1937 (pages 3083-84):

"If any autocratic power should defeat or destroy the British Empire, our nation's safety as a democracy would be jeopardized."

* * *

"Mr. Chairman, I believe that the British Empire is our first line of defense, and their military strength is our military strength, and their safety is our safety."

* * *

"We simply cannot remain indifferent to the destinies of the British Empire; when it is attacked we must come to its rescue."

* * *

It should be noted that Mr. Sirovich was preaching this doctrine at the very time when the "neutrality" act was before Congress.

It is significant to note, too, that in attacking the autocracies which must be destroyed by the allied French, British and American "democracies," he never mentions Communist Russia, the most brutal and aggressive autocracy in the world — an autocracy with which the "democracy" of France has an active military alliance.

The following are examples of the left-handed blessings Sirovich is always giving to Soviet Russia:

"Fascism is out to crush democracy and it says so openly: to defend themselves these democratic countries must arm themselves to the teeth."

* * *

"Throughout the civilized world a great conflict is now being waged between two forms of government. One is Fascism of the right and left type, symbolizing the powerful pressure that is being utilized by dictators to subvert the will of the majority through force and the power of authority. Second, we have parliamentary constitutional democracies that stand for liberty, freedom and justice. The three great, powerful nations who have thus far withstood the ravages of fascism and are battling to preserve and conserve parliamentary constitutional democracies are the United States, Great Britain and France."

One is prompted to ask: Where, Mr. Sirovich, do you fit in Communism and Russia? With the democracies?

Be it noted that the president in his Chicago speech gave this same kind of left-handed blessing (more guardedly, of course) to Communist Russia.

* * *

Finally let us place side by side two excerpts from speeches, one by Sirovich, one by Roosevelt.

Sirovich:

"We are a part and parcel of the Anglo-Saxon civilization, of which we are all proud and which we all want to see perpetuated. The fall of the British Empire would be a terrible catastrophe for Anglo-Saxon civilization."

Roosevelt (September 17, birthday of the Constitution):

"No one cherishes more deeply than I the civil and religious liberties achieved by so much blood and anguish through the many centuries of Anglo-American history."

Roosevelt is Dutch, Sirovich, Jewish; I am Irish; you are German, Polish, Italian, French or Chinese; but under the New deal we are all Anglo-Saxons or (more guardedly) Anglo-Americans!

* * *

The point of this whole business is that Sirovich and Roosevelt seem to speak the same language — Sirovich plainly, Roosevelt beguilingly.

A tip for the American people: If you want to know what Roosevelt will be saying next year, read what Sirovich is saying now.

The Indicator . . . . Continued

(Continued from Page 2)

will probably lose not only our individual freedom but what is left of our "highest standard of living in the world."

* * *

If we can find some key to that unity of purpose, which Mr. Belloc found in the Christendom of the 13th century and which he finds lacking today, we should, with our resources of man power and natural wealth, survive the present world crisis and emerge stronger and greater into a new golden age.

If we, as well as those other nations which identify what is generally spoken of as western civilization, do not find the key to that unity of purpose, Mr. Belloc sees us approaching a new and darker Dark Ages.

Perhaps, as Mr. Belloc suggests, we should cease congratulating ourselves so blandly on our material and mechanical progress and look back to the Middle Ages for the bond that unified social action.

* * *

We should meditate upon these words of Belloc:

"Under the old social philosophy which had governed the Middle Ages, temporal and therefore all economic, activities were referred to an eternal standard. The production of wealth, its distribution and exchange were regulated with a view to securing the Christian life of Christian men.

"In two points especially was this felt: First in securing the independence of the family, which can only be done by the wide distribution of property, in other words by the prevention of the growth of a proletariat; secondly, in the close connection between wealth and public function.

* * *

"The society of Christendom, and especially western Christendom, had been a society of owners; a proprietorial society. It was one in which there remained strong bonds between one clan and another, and in which there was a hierarchy of superior and inferior, but not, in the main, a distinction between a restricted body of possessors and a main body of destitute at the mercy of the possessors, as our society has become."

Detroit Victory Spurs C.I.O. Leaders

Lewis Group Hails O'Brien Success in Primary Election

Flushed with an important victory in the Detroit mayoralty primary election, Labor's Nonpartisan League, political patron of the Committee for Industrial Organization, has gone forward with plans to spread its influence over the entire state of Michigan and, preparatory to the state and national elections of 1938 and 1940, throughout the rest of the country.

Patrick H. O'Brien, C.I.O. candidate for mayor, and five others running for the City Council on the same ticket emerged victorious in the Detroit primary. O'Brien will oppose Richard W. Reading, Detroit city clerk, in the mayoralty runoff November 2.

The C.I.O. candidate, whose campaign boast is "We'll seize the reins of the Detroit city government," is reported to have been assured of New Deal support after conferences in Washington, D. C., with John L. Lewis and Postmaster General James A. Farley.

If he defeats Reading in the final election, the prediction attributed to President Roosevelt—"If Communism breaks in America, it will first manifest itself in the Detroit area"—will have been fulfilled.

Detroit To Be A Laboratory

It would appear that the president is anxious to have this come about, unless the reports of forthcoming New Deal support for O'Brien are in error.

Commenting on the labor candidate's victory in the primary, E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Nonpartisan league, announced that Detroit will become the laboratory in labor's bid for national political power. The C.I.O., he said, will set up a permanent political machine in the auto city and will spread it all over Michigan.

Concerning national plans, Oliver stated:

"We consider the Detroit election to be an indication of what can be done in every industrial city in America when labor is properly organized for political action.

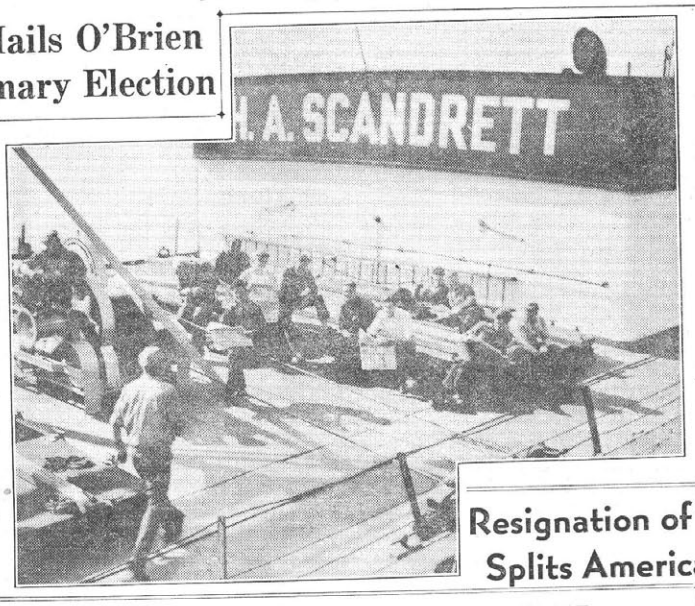
"Labor's Nonpartisan League will assist in the development of similar political activities throughout this country. Responses from all over the country indicate that the Detroit situation is only a curtain-raiser for what may be expected in the 1938 elections."

Labor League Finances Fight

That is the challenge of an organization so deeply infiltrated with Communism that it has become the voice of radical, un-American labor factions in every industrial center of the country. The American Labor Party, red to the core, is its satellite in New York.

The Labor League's entrance into Detroit politics means that money will be poured into the city to support O'Brien and other C.I.O. candidates. According to reports, $250,000 has been taken from the league's national treasury to finance the fight.

It is believed Governor Murphy of Michigan will be forced to take part in the campaign as a supporter of O'Brien. If he does, Postmaster General Farley will follow. Control of the Detroit city government is important to the C.I.O., because of the pressure that could be exerted in the industrial life of the city, and because of the important use it could be put to in the 1938 election.



Is it mutiny or is it a strike?

It's a strike, say C. I. O. union seamen, the first one to take place on the Great Lakes in 26 years.

Mutiny, say officials of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, as the transit corporation's freighter "H. A. Scandrett" lies tied up at the dock in Cleveland, Ohio.

Seamen began the sit-down in protest against a contract signed by the company with the A.F.ofL.

Company officials intimate they may take federal court action against the sitters under the mutiny laws.

Picture at the left shows some of the 20 C. I. O. seamen who have seized control of the boat since the strike was called.

—Wide World. Photo.

A.F.L. Executive Council Urges Expulsion of C.I.O. Rival Unions

DENVER, COLO.—American Federation of Labor's long expected expulsion of rebel C. I. O. unions reaches showdown stage as the A. F. of L. executive council makes recommendation for such action to delegates at national convention. . . . Council's report also contains sharp criticism of the National Labor Relations Board, alleging incompetence and inexperience of its members, and partiality for C. I. O. . . . Report consists of a lengthy review of the Federation's efforts to make peace, asserts peace is now impossible because of "dual-unionist" activities of the C. I. O.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, predicts the Federation delegates will vote to expel the rebel unions and then start war on them. . . . Says: "We'll carry the war into the enemy's country, and we're going to win decisive battles." . . . Green accuses John L. Lewis of establishing himself as absolute dictator in the C. I. O. movement, "governed by no law and no convention but ruled by edicts and instructions." . . . Tells reporters the Federation probably will charter new unions to fight the C. I. O. in the automobile, steel, rubber and glass industries.

DETROIT, MICH. — In a crushing two-to-one vote, Detroit City Gas Workers repel attempt of a C. I. O. union to represent them in collective bargaining conferences with their employer. . . . American Labor League and Employes Association is chosen as bargaining agent over C. I. O. by vote of 1,052 to 507. . . . Balloting held after C. I. O. had announced that rank-and-file employes of the utility concern had approved a strike.

FRANKFORT, KY.—Federal district court grand jury returns blanket indictment against 22 Harlan county coal mine companies, 24 company executives and 23 deputy sheriffs charging violation of the National Labor Relations Act. . . . Defendants are accused of having, since July, 1935, "unlawfully and feloniously conspired to intimidate employes of the aforesaid company defendants in the free exercise and enjoyment" of right to organize unions and bargain collectively with their employers. . . . Harlan County Coal Operators Association, to which defendants belong, is charged with employing former Deputy Ben Unthank and paying him to employ "thugs and gunmen . . . to threaten, beat and kill" employes. . . . Defendants will go on trial November 22.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Indications are that Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and other United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries will renew labor contracts with the C. I. O. in substantially the present form when they expire February 28, 1938. . . . Under present contract, the corporation recognizes the C. I. O., but only when it speaks for its own members. . . . There is no closed shop and no check-off system. . . . Renewal of the contract is seen as a set-back for the C. I. O. because there would be no further inducements to attract new members. . . . Unknown factor in the Carnegie-Illinois situation is the strength of the C. I. O. movement. . . . The union will not make public its membership records and there has been no National Labor Board election to gauge sentiment of the workers.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Two hundred members of American Federation of Labor locals "Joe Louis" their way through strong picket lines of C. I. O. members to return to work in Mueller Brass Co. plant. . . . Four A. F. of L. men are injured severely and scores of others suffer minor hurts. . . . Trouble begins when C. I. O. international union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers call strike. . . . C. I. O. leaders claim 100 per cent membership in five other Port Huron foundries and majority membership in the Mueller plant. . . . Refuse to agree to a company grant of independent bargaining rights to two A. F. of L. rival locals.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Truck drivers' strike brings halt to wholesale deliveries of groceries, fruit and meat. . . . Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy asks Board of Aldermen to appropriate $30,000 to pay 200 special policemen on strike duty, saying, "The seriousness of this situation is self apparent." . . . Fears shortage and asks state government for transportation protection. . . . Governor Wilbur L. Cross says state intervention not necessary, adding: "The situation is being handled competently by local authorities."

Resignation of Two Officials Splits American Labor Party

Hurling charges of an identical nature with those long held self-evident by SOCIAL JUSTICE, two high officials of the American Labor party in New York have disavowed that Communist-led political movement and announced their resignations.

The resigning officials are Henry D. O'Connell, chairman of the party in Monroe county, and Thomas E. Maguire, chairman of its board of directors. The two officials made known their action in a joint letter to Sarah Greco, secretary of the ALP in Monroe county, after a meeting of the executive council had been scheduled to designate candidates for local political offices.

In announcing their severance both from their official positions as well as from the membership of the party; the eastern wing of John L. Lewis' Nonpartisan League, O'Connell and Maguire revealed that the party was in the control of radicals not interested in the problems of the laboring people, but concerned only with the political advancement of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The officials gave these reasons for stepping out:

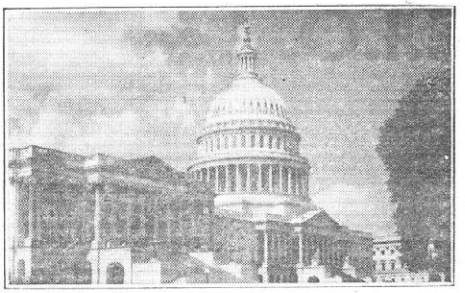
(1) Owing to the fact that the American Labor Party has veered from its original course as a democratic organization (meaning a majority rule), and is being run by a small anti-A. F. of L. group for the benefit of the C. I. O. organizations and no one else.

(2) All business and consultations are done under the directions of leading C. I. O. officials in this city (Rochester).

(3) Those connected with the C. I. O. movement in this city are continuously attempting to wreck bona fide American Federation of Labor organizations.

(4) No officer of the American Labor party who belonged to the American Federation of Labor is consulted as to policies and meetings, etc., all such being called at the convenience of C. I. O. officials or their sympathizers in New York City.

In support of the last charge, O'Connell declared he had no official notification of the executive committee meeting at which it was decided to endorse candidates. O'Connell is president of the Central Trades and Labor Council in Rochester, and Maguire is business agent of the United Garment Workers.



CONGRESSIONAL RECORDINGS

U. S. Increasing Powers Over Individual States

Shows Objection to State Laws by Withholding Money Appropriated By Congress

By Hon. Usher L. Burdick
Representative from North Dakota

I desire to call the attention of the House and the country at large, to just **how strong the federal government has become in directing the affairs of a state.** If this procedure is allowed to continue and develop, there will be no occasion to have a state administration except to act under the federal government in policing the state. All state courts can be wiped out and the legislature abolished.

In North Dakota the legislature decided that it would be to the best interest of all and contribute to the general welfare, to make all mortgages on growing crops illegal. This was done but before the law was enacted and signed, the federal government threatened to withhold all federal loans for emergency feed and seed, all production loans, and all land commissioner's loans. North Dakota was too helpless financially to resist this demand, and the law was written **with an exception made in case of federal loans!**

Another legislature decided to outlaw deficiency judgments. Deficiency judgments permitted the creditor to take all a man had under his mortgage, sell it at a sheriff's sale, usually to himself, and then file a judgment for the balance due and follow the distressed debtor through the remainder of his life, hoping he might accumulate something else that the creditor could pounce upon.

The legislature said, "no"; that can no longer be done within the borders of North Dakota. The federal government made it plain that if such a law were passed the Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioner would discontinue loaning in North Dakota.

The outlawing of the deficiency judgments was just. Surely **our federal government would not want to follow a half-starved farmer around the remainder of his life in the hope that he might some time accumulate property enough to be taken on execution sale.**

But that is exactly what the federal government demanded. They demanded a repeal of the deficiency judgment law, or the federal government would make no more land and commission loans in North Dakota. North Dakota stood pat and would not recede. **So today no Federal Land Bank and no commissioner's loans are being made in North Dakota.**

The federal government, no doubt, resented this independence of 680,000 people. Today we have another problem where it is obviously evident that the federal government is again attempting to run the business of North Dakota as it thinks it should be run.

Two million dollars has been made available for the purpose of building public roads within the boundaries of North Dakota. This money does not need to be matched by state funds. The money should be sent to North Dakota and made available for the purposes for which it was appropriated.

But the bureau of public roads will not send the money until North Dakota arranges the state highway department to suit the federal government. Asked what is wrong with North Dakota, they say to me that "several things are wrong" and that these "deficiencies" must be cured before they will send a dollar to North Dakota.

The bureau of public roads has upon repeated requests, refused to specify their particular charges.

It charges that the maintenance funds are inadequate, and it is no wonder. For eight long years the most of North Dakota has been in the dust bowl and the people were lucky to live.

The bureau should specify what is wrong with the present maintenance organization. The bureau should specify in what manner the equipment is deficient. If the bureau will not say how the situation can be improved, it surely is acting in a most high-handed and autocratic manner with respect to North Dakota.

Everything that the bureau charges now, must have been known during the two preceeding administrations. If these are the reasons for withholding the money, **why did not the bureau withhold the money then?**

Personally I do not believe that the reasons set forth by the bureau for withholding this money are the actual reasons. The real reason from every angle why this money is not sent to North Dakota is entirely political. The administration of Governor Langer is to be discredited. The federal government did that in the unwarranted and high-handed prosecution of William Langer when he was governor before.

Under all the facts appearing in this case, I am sure the people of North Dakota will stand with the governor in this matter. As a citizen of North Dakota, I will continue to support the governor on this issue against all comers.

If the federal government wants to come to North Dakota and dictate the entire legislative and administrative policy, and expect the state to meekly submit to federal control, they will be definitely mistaken.

If North Dakota cannot get the $2-million of road money that this Congress has voted it, without abjectly surrendering the sovereign power of the state, I for one, say it is not for sale.

We can get along with the roads we have, if we have to. We can get along without borrowing any money from the federal land bank —if we have to. But, as long as we have the ability to think straight, **we will not submit to the complete federalization of the state government of North Dakota!**

Dairy Conference Really Was Just Another Junket

U. S. "Dairy" Representatives Were Professors And Politicians

By Hon. Bertrand H. Snell
Representative from New York

Some three or four months ago, the House passed a resolution authorizing the federal government to accept an invitation to an international dairy conference to be held in Berlin next week (August 21 to 29).

I was assured by the men in charge of this legislation that this was no junket for the department in Washington, but that real representatives of dairy interests would be sent on this commission.

Only yesterday I was able to get the complete list of the men whom they have appointed to attend this conference. They were appointed by the Secretary of State, I presume, and he sent me the list, but they were recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

We have sent 24 people over to this conference; 16 of them are members of the Department of Agriculture or professors in various colleges; one is a manufacturer of dairy machinery; three are officers of co-operative creameries; one is a professional secretary. There are two others, one from Illinois and one from California. I cannot tell who they are or what they represent, but one of them comes from Peoria, and I know quite well there is not a dairy farm within 100 miles of that community. **The large dairy interests in the three most important dairy sections of the United States, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota, do not have a single representative on this commission.**

This is exactly what has been done heretofore when we have established various commissions to study these problems. Membership on such commissions has been monopolized and has come **almost entirely from various departments of the government.**

On a dairy commission, which is to study dairy problems, I feel it is only right and fair that we should have some representative dairymen, but from what I can learn about the list there is not a representative dairyman on it.

The agricultural end of this administration has never shown any interest in the dairy farmer, and the dairy farmer has had the short end of all legislation that has been passed.

Restricting Production Will Prolong Troubles

Nature Provides Bountiful Crops for Man's Use, Not Destruction

By Hon. Overton Brooks
Representative from Louisiana

The history of the world is replete with instances where nations and governments have decayed and passed away as a result of concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. In the last days of the Roman Empire, large estates accumulated in the hands of the nobility finally resulted in the downfall of that great empire. Concentration of wealth into enormous estates brought on the Russian revolution and has to a large extent brought Russia into the unfortunate condition in which we find it today.

We may legislate here in Congress on one subject or another and we may try to solve one problem and another. We are only scratching the surface, and until we are prepared to pass laws to give food, clothing, and shelter, our problems will constantly increase.

Some of us seem inclined to the belief that all our troubles may be dissipated by merely restricting production. I am one who believes that **restriction of production is not a panacea which may eliminate all of our troubles.** Somehow I have always thought that God almighty gave us the ability to work and to produce, that somehow he gave us the land upon which to produce bountiful crops, and somehow he blessed us with the sunshine and the rain that these crops might be produced, all for the purpose of serving mankind.

I have always believed that for every bushel of wheat that is produced, somewhere either in this or foreign lands, a hungry mouth waits to consume the food produced from it. I believe that for every bale of cotton grown, somewhere under the shining sun, there is a half-clad and half-naked body awaiting the clothes manufactured from that bale of cotton.

I cannot believe that a bountiful Providence gave us energy, gave us land, and gave us abundance in food and clothing merely for us to waste them and restrict their production.

I prefer to believe that our troubles lie mostly in the field of distribution and the lack of purchasing power of the millions of people in this land and in other lands who are underpaid, underfed, underclothed and without shelter.

Until the wealth of the nation is redistributed into the homes of our people, until each family has its "little stake" and little property interest in our government, our troubles must continue and our legislation will be patchwork.

1937 Deficit Comes Close To $4-Billion

Opposes Funds to Groups With Indefinite Spending Plans

By Hon. John Taber
Representative from New York

In the fiscal year 1937, the actual expenditures of the government were $9,118,399,223.31 and the deficit for the year was $3,859,703,608.43. This is taking actual expenditures and not the figures given on the daily balance sheet of the Treasury. For the fiscal year 1937 this statement did not show the actual deficit which can only be obtained by adding the collections on principal investments that the government has made.

The expenditures for 1937 were as large as the year before, including the payment of the bonus. The total appropriations for this session of Congress reach, with the amount that is reported by the committee in this bill, the enormous total of $10,181,284,193.55.

There have been some items on this bill that have caused considerable discussion. The departments of the government always come here with the idea of presenting a kind of confused picture that will persuade the unwary to give them more money than they ought to have; and if we do not realize that when we come to consider these appropriations, we are going to be caught.

Take for example the Labor Relations Board. The payroll of this board at this time is $18,912 in the field and $33,000 in the District of Columbia. This makes a total of $51,912, of practically $52,000 a month, or an annual expenditure of $624,000. The appropriation they had to start with was $735,000.

The only way they could justify a tremendous increase beyond the $735,000 appropriation they had would be a very marked increase in force. No appropriation of $1,750,000 or $1,800,000 could possibly be justified otherwise.

If you will read the hearings on page 343, you will realize that **the commission did not even know how many employes it had at the time they were before us.** This presents a mighty poor picture on which to raise their appropriation. Let us use some sense. No friends of that commission are going to come here with that kind of picture and ask that this appropriation be raised.

We have studied the situation. Why should the federal government continue to appropriate money to organizations **that cannot tell us absolutely and positively what they propose to do with it?**

The People Speak . . .

South African Is With Us

To the Editor:

I am indebted to a friend in Boston who kindly sent me copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE and the Huntington paper, Our Sunday Visitor.

I was pleased to note the steady progress you are making in America on both sides of your northern border, particularly on the unity you are achieving in the advance of Christian realism.

The world is certainly in need of reconstruction, and Christian realism is a foundation on which the new era should be built, for it contains no facts with which anyone with an undepraved mind would not gladly welcome.

There is in humanity a deep and unquenchable desire for an order of society based on human brotherhood; to that end let us all respond to the noblest urge we feel and dedicate our lives to its attainment.

To all in this great movement, greetings! Though seas divide us, in spirit we are united.

—Charles B. Mussared.

Natal, South Africa.

Getting Subscribers Is Her Hobby

To the Editor:

I am ashamed of myself for not knowing my social justice any better than not to be in on one little prize. I thought I had them all right but when I checked over my answers I found that I had several wrong.

I am 60 years old, and I feel that I have learned more during the last SOCIAL JUSTICE contest than I ever did in all my life before. I enjoyed it very much and told all my friends about it.

Just to show how ignorant we working people are, my grocer told me the other day that he never knew that the Constitution said that all money be coined and regulated by Congress. I never knew it either until I read SOCIAL JUSTICE and listened to Father Coughlin.

I get a subscription for **SOCIAL JUSTICE every now and then which is a little help.** Prospects are very hard to find here. They don't know what the paper is, so I always give them a paper to read. Some are very bitter against it, but when I explain a few things to them, they cool down and say they never knew that.

When my health improves I intend to get more subscribers. That is my hobby.

—Mrs. Olivia Fisher.

Dayton, Ohio.

New Christian Attitude Is Pose

To the Editor:

If you will refer to Secretary of the Treasury Houston's annual report for the year 1920, you will note that England and America agreed to break the price of silver.

The Treasury melted up silver dollars into bullion and sold it to England to dump on the Orient, breaking the price of silver from approximately $1.13 an ounce in November to 68 cents an ounce in April of the following year.

By this action they demoralized world trade and created the forerunner of a collapse throughout the world—bankrupting China and forcing their property into the hands of England and the international bankers. From that period it caused starvation, hunger-revolution and anarchy.

The Chinese were being exploited. The outsiders knowing of the tremendous oil reserves in Manchuria and the Far East, got possession of them. Japan realizing her necessity for oil and its by-products as an economic and political power, invaded Manchuria to take possession.

For years England and other countries have been exploiting the Chinese—grinding them down and through their economic force and the skullduggery of forcing her money down in 1919-1920 depriving many of existence, causing starvation, etc.; suddenly now, they are alarmed and take a "Christian attitude" when a few civilians are killed by Japan, when their own economic and political force was indirectly killing and retarding millions yearly.

England has created Communism in China by her deeds—she is indirectly responsible for creating all the ills and troubles elsewhere.

She has used the United States to fight for democracy when her aim was to support Communism. She has aided in building Communism—so she can use Communism to fight her battles against Fascism just as she used democracy to fight Kaiserism.

That is how she reached her power—by duplicity.

England had $4-billion invested in China, but England is manufacturing munition for Japan to kill her own civilians and to aid in destroying her own investments.

When are the people going to awaken?

Or will America again become the "prize sucker?"

—J. W.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Chicagoan Opposes Highway Taxes

To the Editor:

The "money racket" is not the sole cause of our trouble.

Labor saving machinery and devices causing unemployment and the heavy burden of taxes due to the public maintenance of streets and roads a subsidy for the motor bus and truck lines, and the motor car industry is as important.

Automatic telephones, electro-pneumatic doors on elevated and subway trains, escalators, bookkeeping and billing machines, and mergers of traction lines as now proposed in Chicago, depriving thousands of workers of employment are not beneficial to our country.

Why does Father Coughlin continually harp on "children and grand-children paying the interest on the bankers' bonds," and never mention the same children paying bonds and interest for street widenings, new highways, traffic light signals, for the benefit of the wealthy motor car industry?

Why does he condemn the government loans to railroads but overlook the taxpayers' gift of maintained roads and streets to the competitors of the railroads?

Why does he rap high taxes but fail to consider that high taxes and high rents are caused by the general taxpayer paying for street pavements, traffic light signals, bridges, for motor car traffic?

Why does he advocate production at a profit for the farmer and yet endorse government construction of apartment buildings to compete with real estate owners who are not given a chance to ever recover from their depression losses? Why should the farmer be guaranteed profits and others expected to continually bear losses?

—Alfred F. Eyan.

Chicago, Ill.

Author Of British Version

To the Editor:

Through reading SOCIAL JUSTICE I have tried to secure "Gabriel Over the White House" from our Detroit Library and received the enclosed card, saying that it is not available.

According to the editor's note in SOCIAL JUSTICE of September 27, the author of this book is unknown. May I ask who is T. Tweed?

—Edward Conway.

Detroit, Mich.

Editor's Note: T. Tweed was a former secretary of David Lloyd George, English political leader.

Remove Poverty By Destroying Cause

To the Editor:

Money is something that is very much constitutional. Article 1, section 8, part 5 reads:

"Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and of foreign coin."

Yet due to the sinister force controlling our monetary system, it is powerful enough to cause abject poverty instead of securing the blessings of order, peace and prosperity.

I refer to the international banker. It is this common enemy to our recovery — to the recovery of the farmer, the laborer, the businessman and the independent thinking industrialist, that we must destroy if we intend restoring social order in America.

The depression is perpetual unless the money question is solved.

The banker knows that if he controls the money system of a nation he dominates the industry of that nation.

It is essential that we Americans unite under the banners of social justice and disentangle ourselves from the unconstitutional government of the Federal Reserve Banks.

I am still waiting to see the administration obliterate the private coinage (and coiners) of money, as was pledged in 1932. I repeat, this racket is the cause of the abject poverty in our nation.

Remember this current movement to upset the "money changers" tables and drive them from the temple is following in the footsteps of the Master Who did likewise. If we fail to accomplish this aim, you may be sure these same international money barons will contrive new schemes of plunging us into inevitable chaos.

—Edward M. Oakes.

Gloucester City, N. J.

Black Appointment Is Our Vindication

To the Editor:

To me the appointment of Senator Black to the Supreme Court is an act of God to vindicate Father Coughlin who has been persecuted by the priests and people of the Catholic faith, especially Monsignor Ryan, in their enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt.

He certainly showed his friendship for their church by honoring a Klan member. All his talk about not knowing of Black's Klan affiliation is so much bologna.

—A. E. Dunn.

Omaha, Neb.

Up to Congress From Now On

To the Editor:

Congressmen can double their own salaries and still be doing the country a great service. The answer is to have the government print and issue its own money. If they don't it will be but a short time until they are out of a job themselves, due to banker consolidation and the merging of Congress which must follow the present system.

—Walter L. Riedy.

Houghton, Mich.

Thank You Germantown

To the Editor:

It is my pleasure as treasurer of our study club, to forward $23.42 in the name of the members. This is the balance of our treasury. We are disbanding and forming councils starting all over with a clean slate.

—Mrs. F. J. Metzler.

Germantown, Pa.

We See By the Papers

Bishop Protests Church "Red" Tinge

As head of the Episcopal diocese of New York, Bishop William T. Manning has issued an indignant protest against unauthorized but ostensibly "official" efforts to use the name and organization of the Protestant Episcopal church to spread Socialistic and Communistic doctrines in the United States.

In a letter sent to the leading weekly publications of the denomination, Bishop Manning expressly charges the 52nd general triennial convention, which began at Cincinnati on October 6, was to be utilized for this purpose.

The bishop charges that the program for the sessions of the "Church League for Industrial Democracy" will consist entirely of radical and left wing speakers, and that this program has been given "great prominence on the official program of the convention."

Communists Give President Support

From the Boston Post:

"Declaring that Communists do not constitute a threat to the government of the country, and that the Communist party is in practical agreement with the aspirations outlined by President Roosevelt, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, speaking before a crowd that filled Symphony Hall, yesterday afternoon, asserted that without the support of a well-organized party of the people the President cannot triumph over reactionaries.

"The speech of the mild-voiced leader of the Communist party in the United States wound up the three-day state convention of the party. In it he declared that a proletarian dictatorship will not be possible in this country unless President Roosevelt's promise of a generally higher standard of living is defeated or betrayed."

Doesn't Fear Loss Of Sit-Down Followers

To the Editor:

According to a recent speaker, who saw fit to quite caustically criticize your editorial policy, you are committing several tactical errors which tend to discredit the principles which are the fundamentals of your economic philosophy. You are, he claimed, minimizing the force of your crusade against the infamies of the Federal Reserve financial system, by devoting too much space to the denunciation of the President and his New Deal measures, and alienating a vast number of people who might otherwise support you. That you should cease to "scatter your shot" and eschew all references to conditions in Russia, Germany, Italy and Mexico, and concentrate your efforts on the single objective of driving the money changers from the temple in this country.

This sort of criticism is as common as it is untenable. Perhaps you do scatter your shot in aiming at and hitting targets in other lands where that hydra-headed monster, the international banker, is seeking to consolidate his control over men and governments. **But any clear-thinking reader can see running through the warp of your far flung narratives, the golden thread of your philosophy which connects each one to the broad fabric of your denunciation of financial internationalism.**

Instead of using a one-barreled rifle on the homeland target, you are using a broadside of intellectual gattling guns aimed at the international enemy, and hence your so-called shot scattering seems clearly to be a most wise policy to pursue.

Any fundamental thinker knows that one cannot condemn any law or policy without, of necessity, condemning the author and the sponsors of such a law or policy; also that the entire New Deal and the tragic economic conditions which now prostrate the United States are the direct result of our infamous financial system and of the machinations of their protagonists.

It follows that your denunciation of our financial system necessitates a denunciation of the New Deal and of the President, who is at least the visible author thereof, though in fact, only the tool of the invisible authors of the world-wide financial conspiracy.

Do not fear the bogey of alienating those who will follow you only in a sit-down, tea-party crusade against the exploiters of humanity.

—W. F. Butler.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Wants Story Of Protocols Told

To the Editor:

Being a constant reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and conversant with the ills of the world from the money standpoint, it is still quite astonishing to me that you do not see fit for reasons of your own to go to the bottom of matters and explain in full to the suffering public that the international banker to the ordinary individual means Rockefeller and Morgan. Tell the people about the Rothschilds, Kuhn, Loeb and Co., and the Warburgs.

Why do you not quote from the "Protocols" and permit people themselves to judge whether the "wisdom of the sages of Zion" is being realized over the world. Monopoly of world credit, and banks, destruction of the morality of all Gentiles with pornographic magazines, cinema, lying newspapers, corrupt news agencies, international armament-makers, all is explained and I think that although a conspiracy has existed to keep this knowledge away from the masses, it is about time to let them see for themselves.

The rest of the press is closed to all adverse or constructive criticism, and since your paper is not dependent upon the financial money power, it would serve your cause, and the truth better if you would fearlessly tell it, **no matter whose toes will be pinched.**

—Carolyn M. D'Angelo.

Philadelphia, Pa.

What Would $2,750 Mean To You In This Christmas Season of 1937?

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 35

Picture No. 36

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Without capital labor would necessarily cease to exist.
2. Without capital labor could not organize.
3. Without capital nothing could be produced except fruits of the earth.
4. Labor must have the economic leadership of capital.
5. Labor must have spiritual leadership of capital.
6. Without capital labor would have no cause to fight, and solidarity would die.

1. In time of war wealth should remain unconscripted.
2. There should be no bonds which do not bear their share of taxation.
3. Private property should never be controlled, even for public good.
4. Public resources should be free of national interference.
5. Individual conscience should be subject to the dictates of the state.
6. The government should take over the Federal Reserve Banking System.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN KA
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 35 For Question No. 35 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 36 For Question No. 36 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

An Extra Coupon for a Friend or Relation

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN KA
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 35 For Question No. 35 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 36 For Question No. 36 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Have You Mailed That Subscription?

Contestants are reminded that, in order to qualify for the prizes, each set of solutions must have a corresponding yearly new subscription to **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** This subscription with the remittance of $2.00 must be sent in at some time BEFORE THE CONTEST CLOSES.

As the closing date is only a few weeks off we would urge all who have delayed in getting this very necessary subscription to do so at once and send it in.

In order to be sure of your proper credit BE CAREFUL TO ADDRESS THIS SUBSCRIPTION AND REMITTANCE TO "CONTEST EDITOR," SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

ADDRESS—

"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

"You are informed you have been adjudged winner of the Grand Prize of Two Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars in our "KNOW AMERICA" Contest. Stop. Congratulations. Stop. Check Goes forward today."

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

How would you like to receive a telegram like the above on Christmas morning? That would really be a Merry Christmas, eh, what?

You can receive just such a happy message as easily as any reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** There is no reason why the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 should not drop into your Christmas stocking as readily as into that of any other contestant.

Yes, there is one big reason why you CANNOT win the Grand Prize or any of the other handsome awards. That reason is that you will NOT have entered the great contest before it is too late.

And, very soon now it will be too late. Only a few weeks left before the files close—and your chance is gone forever.

Don't let that happen to you. The contest is easy. No special education required. Any man or woman, boy or girl, with a fair knowledge of our country and what Father Coughlin is contending for can win.

So, get yourself in line for a Christmas message such as the above by sending today for all past picture questions. Now do this by using the Past Pictures Coupon on this page.

Somebody is surely going to win. As a matter of fact, 335 readers will win $7,750.00 in cash.

You can be the Grand Prize Winner—or one of the other 334 happy persons.

IF YOU ACT IN TIME.

Grand Prize
$2,750.00

Second Prize $1,250.00
Third Prize $500.00
Fourth Prize $200.00
Fifth Prize $75.00
10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to **SOCIAL JUSTICE** at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted will be entitled to one book for each set.

How To Become A Contestant

1. **Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).**
2. **If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.**
3. **Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.**
4. **Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.**
5. **In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.**
6. **If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.**

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Bank in Pennsylvania Closes Doors, Had No Borrowers -- Here's Why

Sure Profit From Debt, Without Sharing Risk, An Unsound Philosophy

By the Financial Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

The First National Bank of Scenery Hill, near Washington, Pennsylvania, recently closed its doors voluntarily, paid off its depositors and stockholders in full, and retired from the banking business after thirty-three years of service.

S. W. Rogers, the cashier, stated that **"nobody wanted to borrow money so there is no profit in the business anyhow."** He also said that "the excessive taxation over a period of five years—ever since the New Deal took us over—contributed to their decision."

But the point on which the white light of truth should be focused is the fact there were no borrowers.

Why were there no borrower.?

The real truth of the matter is presented in the amazing book: "The Iniquitous Contract" by J. L. Benvenisti (published by Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd., London), recently reviewed in the pages of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** It fits the above picture so precisely that we quote it.

How Lender Can Murder Business

"Let us take this 'unjust contract' in its commonest form of the bank loan. A business man has, let us say, certain frozen assets, and starts borrowing the money necessary to carry on. The bank accommodates him, without there being at first any great searchings of heart by the bank manager. When the loan after a time is not redeemed, the banker begins to ask for collateral, and if no collateral is available, he will ask for a debenture to be created in his favor.

"During all this time, the banker is getting his stipulated interest. Whoever else suffers, interest has got to be paid. Salaries may be cut down, staff dismissed, 'economies effected,' and the business may continue to run without a penny of profit. But the banker gets his profit just the same. For the banker lives by lending money, and not by investing it.

"Sooner or later then, even if he believes in the essential soundness and ultimate earning power of this individual borrower, he will nevertheless put in his receiver. Everybody who has business experience knows how such receiverships often end. Some speculator, who happens to have the ready cash, and a little financial staying power, gets the assets of a business far below their price; assets which are temporarily frozen, or which have temporarily ceased from earning, are valued at a tenth of their true ultimate value, or sometimes at nothing at all. Good will, which is always a large part of the owner's true capital, is as often as not left out of the account. The result is generally that the owner is ruined, and often enough trade creditors lose every penny of their just dues. The borrower is in fact murdered economically.

"It is as though I had lent a man money to build a house, and then, if he did not sell the house fast enough, had taken the bricks and mortar out of the house he had built, because another man would give me a quicker return on their use.

Banker Not Alone to Blame

"It is not just to throw the entire blame for this iniquity onto the banker, who in all discussions on modern usury is made the special object of censure. The banker may not be better than the run of men, but he is certainly no worse. The blame lies in a **vicious philosophy concerning money and ownership.** However the banker is to be blamed for the unlawful honoring of the depositor's unnatural claim to have his capital safe and yet profitable. They claim the unconditional right to profit, while fully exempting themselves from risk.

"For the most part bankers have taken as their security for these loans real wealth to an amount, or in excess, of the sum advanced. The whole monetary system is thus based on mortgage contracts and unjust pledges.

"Modern money carries with it at issue a debt to the issuing authority. [In America, the debt is the government bonds on which we pay interest and against which our currency is issued by the Federal Reserve Banks.]

"When the banking system lends out money, it lends it in theory, and very largely in fact, out of the savings of its depositors, and those savings are a title to a given quantity of unconsumed real wealth.

Bank Credit Money Substitute

"The banks do not even use real national currency or money, but have substituted for it the check circulation of the private banks which they have built up over a long time. This check circulation has come into being through bankers' loans of their own paper and represents about 90 per cent of our money today.

"By this means, the bankers control the wealth and the money owners are indeed the virtual owners of the community's unused capital wealth.

"Now in order to make possible the combination of labor with capital and thus call real wealth into being, it is necessary that the money that is on deposit in the banks should move, but the holder himself will only cause it to do this if he has the expectation of profit.

Money Is Not To Be Stored

"Every deposit, broadly speaking, represents a pause in the process of production and exchange; in other words, it is idle capital. Such a pause may at times be organically necessary, but to deliberately slow down the whole process of production and exchange is to clearly violate the moral law. It is perfectly right and moral for the owner of capital to take a profit if he provides a profit. He has no right whatever to deny men access to it when such access is necessary to stop unemployment and starvation, merely because the profit may not be forthcoming. For such a denial is a wastage and a misuse, an impious flouting of the Will of God.

"It may here be asked 'What of the money holder's right to use his money purely as a 'store of value'? The answer is that there is no such right. Money, if it is to be used for a functional purpose, to provide goods and services, cannot be used as a store of value except within certain narrow limits. Every modern currency system has been corrupted by the attempt to try and make money with money. **Money should be a receipt for wealth. We have made it a receipt for debt.**

"It cannot perform the two functions successfully. As a result the money-lender gets his in the form of interest and profit, yes, even usury, while real wealth cannot be created. The money-lender has no right to exemption. Why should widows and minors and helpless persons not be exempt and be given the necessities at least, if not the luxuries, of life? The other members of the community are not allowed to share in this special privilege. The exemption of the money maker and money lender proceeds from a false and vicious theory of ownership.

Money Holders Create Depressions

"When the money holders exercise their power to withdraw money from circulation, the process of production and exchange stops or at least grows stagnant and causes ruin for everybody. This process is called a depression.

"When we borrow from a bank for some productive purpose, the depositor is, through the mouth of the banker, saying to us something like this: 'I have rights over the existing stock of goods, various combinations of which constitute the implements of production and capital instruments, and I am in fact the virtual owner of a portion of them. Now I do not know how to make the necessary combinations of these materials, so as to produce real wealth. I could not, for instance, combine together bricks, timber, and food, so as to produce a house, and even if I could, I don't know whether I could find anybody who would be willing to give me anything in exchange for the house.

"'Moreover, I don't know whether I could find anybody anywhere who would give me that bit of surplus that would alone make the transaction worth my while, for I don't want just the equivalent of what I spend. I want that extra something some others haven't got, and some others have got, the thing we have agreed to call profit.

"'Now I have no intention whatever of using the goods over which I have dominion till I can be certain of that profit. But if you think you can bring about the necessary combinations, I will make a bargain with you. You are to hand over your house and business in my keeping, and then I will give you some bricks and some timber and some food, and if you can successfully produce a house and get me not only the equivalent value of the bricks and the timber and the food, but that little extra something I have spoken of, I will go shares with you in that little something. But if you fail, and particularly I am not interested in any excuses, I will seize your home and your business and turn you and your family into the street.'

Banker Declines To Share Risk

"A fair and reasonable reply to such a proposition would surely be something like this: 'Thank you for nothing. You say you are the virtual owner of these bricks and this food. May I point out that the end of bricks is to make houses for people to live in and the end of food is to be eaten. If you are too lazy, too incompetent or too cautious to secure the achievement of that end, and if in consequence these goods go unused, you forfeit your title to them, for ownership is a trust and by your own showing, you have proved yourself unfit for it. My offer is, therefore, as follows: I will undertake to try and use these goods to the best advantage, and I will give you a fair share of any profit that there is. I am known in the town as a trustworthy and industrious person, and if there is a profit to be made, I am as likely to make it as another. But as for your suggestion to take my home and my business in pawn, that is to say that I shall be penalized because YOU cannot do your job, it is so outrageous that I will not even discuss it with you.'

"The doctrine of irresponsible and unqualified ownership, which is the basis of the unjust loan, and thus of the whole monetary system, has ruled the world now for some hundreds of years. No one has questioned the right of the owner of money to do what he likes with it, including his right to misuse the thing owned, or his right to withhold it from use or to permit its use only on inequitable terms. An additional sting has, moreover, been added to the evil by the fact of a fearful maldistribution, which uses this very doctrine to propagate and sustain itself.

"It is extremely important to grasp this fact; for the viciousness of the prevailing monetary system is nothing more than the expression of a vicious theory of ownership unjustly sustained, nor can there be any hope of bringing through pure monetary reform a more just social order, for that doctrine is, in its essence, a denial of God's bounty."

Searchlight on the Money Changers

Hill Tribesmen Wiser Than U .S.

HANKOW, CHINA. — According to the North China Daily News, the Miao tribesmen are skeptical when it comes to western ideas of money. When surveyors were laying out the route for a road to link the Changsha - Chungking and Changsha - Kueiyang highways in western Hunan, they came upon a tribe of Miaos in the mountains.

The engineers offered to purchase the land for a highway with paper currency, but the tribesmen had heard of neither roads nor banknotes.

After examining the paper money carefully, the tribe elders asked what they were worth. One surveyor explained in Chinese that a green piece of paper was worth 25 catties of rice, while a red one would buy only one-fifth as much.

Then the chiefs asked how the paper was made, and the printing press was explained to them and how bankers print it. The chiefs held a meeting and decided that if the engineers had an extra money-making machine along with them, **they would prefer a machine instead of the green and red paper!**

These uneducated tribesmen saw the wisdom of having control of the source of supply, a machine to print their money rather than take a few printed bank notes as a form of wealth.

Price Raises Meaningless

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.7 per cent during the week ended September 18, according to the Department of Labor. Agricultural commodity prices rose sharply at the same time. The department never mentioned the fact that for the last 15 years—from 1920 to date — raw material price levels have been deliberately manipulated and kept so low that the farmer has been forced to sell his new produced wealth for fewer dollars than it cost him to produce them.

This means that some 55 million farmers and raw material producers which constitute the broad market for the city manufactured goods are unable to buy them because the private coiners of money who control its flow—the Federal Reserve System—increase and decrease the volume of money in existence without a similar increase and decrease in the volume of wealth in existence.

How can we determine the amount of genuine money necessary to meet the needs of society? By obtaining, filing and keeping up to date the accurate indices of raw materials, of finished goods, and of the cost of living. These indices can be kept by the Congressional Board of Money whose business it would be to not only coin money, but also to regulate the volume according to these indices and not according to the confiscation plans of Internationalists who can force cancellation of the money created by the private manufacturers of money.

They Admit Something's Wrong

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Col. J. B. Chaffey, vice president of the California Bank of Los Angeles, and an authority on real estate loans, attributes the abnormal number of foreclosures in recent years mainly to unamortized loans and improper appraisals. The survey from representatives of real estate firms, banking houses and insurance companies listed "unamortized lending" as among the first three causes of foreclosure. "Improper appraisals" was second and other reasons were given as "failure to give sufficient weight to the borrower's financial standing and integrity" and "pressure by lending institutions in an effort to keep liquid." This type of survey goes all around the bush without touching the heart of the problem —the power of a few alien internationalists to confiscate through cancellation of the fictitious money created by banks.

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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World Reads a New U.S. Policy In President's Chicago Speech

Traditional Neutrality Dropped for Line-Up With British and League

Iron-handed diplomats of Europe are swinging the pendulum of America's foreign affairs back to the perilous days of 1917.

While public opinion sleeps under the drug of propaganda, the United States is being manipulated closer and closer to the precipice of the next general war.

The first step toward our involvment in the coming struggle has already been taken by none other than the president of the United States.

His Chicago address which recommended the need for concerted action against what he termed "aggressor nations" served notice that the American government was ready to join hands with the League of Nations in whatever action the league decides to take against these powers.

His words amounted to a virtual concordat with the Communist powers of Europe and Asia who are at mortal grips with Fascist nations.

Japan and Italy Resent Statement

Already Japan and Italy have taken cognizance of the Chicago speech and have countered with threatening gestures against the United States. In a grim reply to what the president, and later the state department, said, the Japanese government has called new recruits to the colors.

From Italy the answer came in the recall of Mussolini's son Vittorio, now visiting in the United States. Meantime, Rome has hinted of a boycott against American goods, with Il Duce reported to be enraged against the war statement of Mr. Roosevelt.

Japanese statesmen were described as "surprised and bewildered" at the Roosevelt declarations.

"We felt that the American public was completely enlightened and traditionally neutral," a high-ranking official of the Nippon government asserted. "We completely fail to understand the American action, which is bound to make a very bad impression on the Japanese public."

In an editorial obviously inspired by official sources, the Tokio newspaper Ashai commented:

"If the United States tries to play in unison with the Geneva rhapsody, this action will only irritate the Japanese and will not enhance the ideals of the United States."

President Roosevelt's latest move was the outcome of determined efforts by the banker-controlled British government to entice the United States into a program of "cooperation" in the Orient.

American consent to participate in Far East affairs is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion since the state department's stinging rebuke of Japan as a violator of the nine - power treaty, which guarantees China's territorial sovereignty.

The American people are ready to approve any statement Mr. Roosevelt wishes to make regarding the desirability of maintaining world peace.

But rapid-fire developments in Europe and Asia since the president's Chicago speech tell us that we are making dangerous enemies on the one hand, and, on the other, international alliances of an extremely doubtful nature.

The president has encouraged England, France, Russia and certain other powers to delight in the knowledge that America, after 20 years of peace, is ready to end its isolationist policy, is willing to take part in foreign wars that do not concern us, and is prepared, apparently, to lend money again to war-girding nations that have welshed on their present obligations to us.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

PARIS, FRANCE. — Former King Edward VIII, who was forced off the throne of England because Stanley Baldwin, the power behind the United Kingdom's policies, didn't see social problems in the same light, has announced that he and his bride, the former Mrs. Wallis Warfield, will visit the United States and Germany. The duke is to visit the new Germany first and has already been invited to inspect the plant of the I. G. Farbenindustrie and its workmen's colonies at Mannheim and Ludwigsafen.

Edward is particularly interested in making an intensive study of industrial organization and housing conditions of workers. In America, he has said, he desires to "see everything," and intends to have lengthy conferences with leading manufacturers, social workers, labor leaders, "new dealers," asd "old dealers."

Ever since the announcement, the Duke of Windsor has been snowed under with telegrams and invitations offering lavish hospitality in both countries, as well as requests to address organizations of every type. When Edward finishes his tour of inspection, he should have ample evidence and ammunition to confute Mr. Baldwin on his own ground.

Krupp Guns Blast China

SHANGHAI, CHINA. — Sidelights on the undeclared commercial war in the Far East: Japanese have begun the bombarding of Chinese cities with long range 14 inch Krupp guns, the largest ever used in the Orient. It took an estimated three weeks to prepare concrete emplacements for the guns. The Krupp ammunition works are controlled by a group of international bankers. Some weeks ago, SOCIAL JUSTICE told how one group of bankers were backing Japan, while another group is backing China. . . Export authorities report that the Japanese are now consuming large quantities of coffee, although heretofore, they have been a tea drinking nation almost exclusively. One result of the ever increasing demand has brought about coffee tablets. The coffee is in concentrated form and is easily transportable for army and military purposes. The tablets are in demand by both Chinese and Japanese troops. . . . Japanese military authorities have reported the following schedule applies for the capture of Japanese prizes of war by the Chinese government: For capturing a private, $5.80; an officer, $8.70; a general, $14.50; a spy, $14.50; a rifle or pistol, $1.45; a tank, $145; an airplane, $290; a heavy machine gun, $23.20; a destroyer, $2,900; and for the capture of a major warship, $14,500. The Chinese evidently feel safe in offering such a huge reward for destroyers and warships, although it would seem trat a Japanese general doesn't rate so highly.

League Council Picks Belgium

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. — The League of Nations has announced that Belgium has been named in place of Spain as a three-year member of the Council. The Council is composed of the four permanent members: Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, and 11 term members: Belgium, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Iran, Latvia, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Roumania and Sweden.

New Dealers To Take Up Money Next

(Continued from Page 1)

The only untried alternative the administration now has is to nationalize our currency and provide a stable dollar.

Everything Tried But Honest Money

It is the information of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** that the next session of Congress—with Mr. Roosevelt's benediction and the support of the New Deal party—will begin to legislate money reform into practice.

Representative Wright Patman of Texas will once more introduce his bill to nationalize the Federal Reserve Banks and to establish a monetary board composed of the present Federal Reserve Board members, who are entirely distinct from the Federal Reserve bankers.

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma also will introduce his bill to regulate the purchasing power of the dollar, so that a man who borrows a bushel of wheat will be obligated to pay back only one bushel of wheat plus a small legitimate interest.

While nothing perfect will be achieved, and the best that can be hoped for will be a step-by-step process, this first move to drive out the money changers is to be commended.

SOCIAL JUSTICE Will Back Reform

Although **SOCIAL JUSTICE** has constantly pointed out the ineffciency of all these inadequate means employed to break the depression and restore prosperity by leaders of the New Deal, it will gladly cooperate with President Roosevelt, his Cabinet and Congress in bringing about this necessary monetary reform without which higher wages mean nothing and without which the higher cost of living will continue rapidly to advance.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has not changed its principles nor its stand one whit.

It does not applaud the packing of the Supreme Court, the destruction policy of the AAA, the inefficacious labor policies and many other New Deal vagaries.

It simply continues to support a principle and a program of monetary reform which were advocated even before Franklin D. Roosevelt was ever nominated for the presidency.

All Sanctions Futile Now to Stop Japanese

Nathaniel Peffer, writing in the September issue of Harper's Magazine, declares that Japan will not retreat in the present struggle regardless of the measures that may be used against her. That means that she will fight to a finish. More to the point, it means that it will be impossible for the United States and other nations, acting in concert, to restore peace to the Orient by proposed "sanctions."

"Japan cannot go back," asserts Peffer. "Psychologically it cannot. That would be not only to lose all that it has gained and forfeit hope of empire; it would also be a confession of defeat. The Japanese army is not psychologically constituted to make voluntary confessions of defeat. Also it cannot do so without acknowledging its weakness to the Japanese people and thus releasing a tide of protest that would sweep it back to relative impotence. . . . The army has staked its position at home on continued glory abroad. That is the only justification for the sacrifice it has exacted from the Japanese people. It must show success and more success. The Japanese army may some day be wiped out by an alien enemy or an internal rising, but it will never commit hari-kari, romantic misconceptions about the Japanese code of chivalry notwithstanding.

"Politically Japan cannot retreat. To admit failure in the attempt to subdue China by withdrawing troops, paid agents, and pressure from North China would in China's present mood lead to a determined attempt by the Chinese to capitalize the Japanese army's helplessness. China would deem its hour of redress to have come. It would be wrong, of course; but so it would believe. And before long it would take action that would force Japan into war as surely as a Japanese attempt to advance.

"And in a less degree the same would be true of Soviet Russia. For Soviet Russia will relax its vigilance in the east and withdraw its army and its airplanes only if Japan leaves Manchukuo in effect undefended. And in that case Soviet Russia must almost involuntarily push forward. In the first place, Soviet Russia cannot avoid getting stronger on its eastern frontier. . . . In the second place, Japan has aroused so many hostilities on the frontiers of Siberia, Mongolia and Manchukuo that it does not dare leave Manchukuo lightly defended. It can make its position secure only by the threat of continued aggression."

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